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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE
CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE,
AND VALUABLE READING
FOR THE FAMILY.
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COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

Terms of Armistice Agreed Upon.

Theirs's Interview with King William.

Swiss Troops Withdrawn from the French Frontier.

Napoleon's Pamphlet on the War.

Dijon Surrenders to the Prussians.

ENGLAND.

All Quiet at Metz—Hopes of an Armistice Renewed.

LONDON, November 3.—There has been no disturbance at Metz since the capitulation. The reported refusal of the garrison and town to surrender had its origin in a plot by the citizens and those soldiers who were not satisfied with the turn of affairs, to sieze the arms in the arsenal and make forcible resistance to the Prussians entering. The consummation of the design was prevented by the Imperial Guard. The plot failed, however, as the Prussians obtained possession of the secrets and plans of the conspirators, and took immediate measures to guard all barracks where prisoners were confined; also, stationing patrols in all parts of the city to avoid surprise. In spite of these precautions, the inhabitants attempted to break open the arsenal and secure the chassepots stored there, of which there were an enormous number. The guard were called out and they charged the mass of people, dispersing them right and left. All is quiet now.

General Manteuffel is to command the first Prussian army.

It is claimed by the Germans that the supply of meat in Paris is insufficient to meet the actual necessities of those within for another fortnight. The French had only 2,100 prisoners on their hands at noon on the 1st inst.

It is reported that M. Thiers has proposed, at Versailles, an armistice on the basis suggested by the British Ministry, and that the proposition will be, if it has not already been, accepted by the Prussians. M. Thiers expresses great satisfaction with the course pursued by England.

The last of the English and American families which will be premitted to leave Paris take their departure this morning. At last advices Washburne was preparing to leave.

The courage and address of the American ambulance corps is the subject of especial praise.

Relief Meetings.

BIRMINGHAM, November 3.—Large meetings have been held here for the purpose of soliciting relief for the suffering people and soldiery of France. The subscriptions thus far have been munificent.

Terms Granted at Metz—French Treachery—The Capture of Dijon.

LONDON, November 3.—The evening journals point the supplementary agreement in regard to the capitulation of Metz, by which the Prussians grant the right to the French civil officials to remove or remain at their option, undisturbed in person or property. None of the inhabitants, either in their civil or military capacity, are to be interfered with or held responsible for any previous act or for their political opinions. The sick and wounded are to have every care, and families of officers or soldiers serving in the armies of France are not to be molested in any of their rights. Public property, with the archives and papers, are to have protection. The mode of disposing of the wounded prisoners is also described.

The charge is reiterated by the Prussians that Col. Waldersel, of the Queen's guard, was betrayed and murdered near Bourgit, by means of a flag of truce treacherously displayed by the French.

The Prussian forces which operate against Dijon meet an obstinate resistance before the town. On the 30th William of Baden captured the heights on which the French forces were posted, when the latter retreated, and on the next day the authorities surrendered.

There is nothing of interest in the military reports from before Paris.

It is alleged Russia is apprehensive of a revival of Polish nationality under Prussian protection.

German official papers recall the fact that France refused an armistice to Austria in 1866 until the latter had accepted preliminaries of peace, and that the first Napoleon always refused to grant peace without territorial indemnity.

The Swiss troops have been withdrawn from the French frontier.

Napoleon's Pamphlet on the War.

LONDON, November 3.—The *Figaro* of this evening publishes a version of Napoleon's pamphlet on the campaign of 1870, and the causes which led to the capitulation at Sedan. The Emperor recalls to mind his manifesto, issued just after the declaration of war, and the misgivings with which he listened to the cry "On to Berlin." He says his plan was to mass 150,000 men at Metz, 100,000 at Strasburg, and 50,000 at Chalons, and to cross the Rhine near Haguenau, with a large force, in order to separate Southern Germany from the Northern Confederation. He hoped to win the first great battle, and secure the alliance of Austria and Italy with France, and impose neutrality on Bavaria, Baden and Wurtemburg. The defects in the French military system and the delay in bringing up men and material defeated this plan. He enumerates the difficulties encountered, but acquits the War office of blame. The Germans having had ample time to bring their forces into the field, the French were outnumbered, and put on the defensive. A new plan was necessary, involving a retreat on Chalons. This the Regency disapproved as discouraging to the public, and the Emperor was urged to resume the offensive. Yielding his convictions MacMahon's advice and plans were adopted. He alludes to his situation after he had given up his command of the army, and when his name and authority were ignored at Paris, as exceedingly painful. He acquiesced in the march for the relief of Metz, though conscious of danger of that enterprise. He describes the operations and analyzes battles which preceded the surrender of Sedan, and gives an account of his interviews with Bismarck and the King of Prussia. The pamphlet closes with the declaration that the German successes are due to the superiority of numbers, improved artillery, rigorous discipline, respect for authority, and the military and patriotic spirit of the people, which absorbs all other interests and opinions. It censures the loose habits introduced by the African wars, in which the French regular troops have been engaged, which it enumerates as a want of discipline, lack of cohesion, absence of order, carelessness of bearing and excess of luggage carried by the infantry. The efficiency of the army was weakened too by the excesses of the opposition in the Corps Legislatif, and of the Republican press introducing into it a spirit of criticism and insubordination.

Eugenie at Hanover.

LONDON, November 3.—The Empress Eugenie has gone to Hanover. The Duchess of Hamilton and Princess of Monaco left Wilhelmshohe for Frankfort.

No particulars of the interview between Napoleon and Generals Canrobert and De Boeuf are reported. Four officers of high rank have escaped from Metz.

The *Independance Belge* learns that the *Protocol* relative to magazines and mines was dictated by fears of some act of desperation, such as followed the surrender of Laon. The soldiers insisted on fighting either for escape or the continuance of the siege and Generals Deligny and Clinch desired to make a sortie even after the surrender was known, but could not muster a sufficient organized force.

The Citizens of Metz Condemn the Capitulation.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, November 3.—A correspondent of the *World* was the first civilian allowed to enter Metz, after the capitulation. He found two Americans who had been in Metz during the whole siege—Charles M. Eustice, of Boston, and Dr. Boylon, of New Haven. The latter belonged to the American ambulance. The citizens universally condemn the capitulation and conduct of the defense. There was positively no starvation and very little suffering. The city was full of all descriptions of provisions and prices were moderate. On the walls, in public places, the inhabitants have written "*Bazaine, et Coffinieures Dux Traitors et Deux Laches.*" The conduct of the French army since the capitulation has been most exemplary, and although the whole army was paid off all arrears and six weeks in advance, there has been very little drunkenness and no uproar. The Prussian officers express surprise at the cleverness, cleanliness and celerity of the French in making camps, cooking and making all comfortable. The forts in and around Metz were amply provisioned until March next. The postoffice was reopened on October 30th under the orders of Herr Stephen, Director General of the North German postal service.

Bismarck Unwilling to Continue the War Into Winter—Garibaldi's Order of the Day.

LONDON, November 3.—Bismarck is unwilling to let the war continue into the winter. He fears popular outbreaks everywhere. News from Italy is to the same effect.

The following are the exact words of Garibaldi's order of the day, alluding to America: "President Grant, by lifting his finger, might have sent Prim's soldiers in Cuba back to Madrid, but he allows the murder of the whole population of Cuba, who are part of Washington's great family. He barely permits the great Republic to fling a word of sympathy to the brave descendants of Lafayette, but France has risen as one man and will soon make the old autocrat repent his having sought this butchery."

A dispatch from Brussels states that before leaving Metz, Bazaine took out of the army treasury his salary as Marshal and Senator.

What the Parisians Eat.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, November 3.—Your correspondent, writing on the 27th, says: After the departure of the Americans the exodus of the English will take place, together with the remainder of the British embassy. The English staying here will be under the protection of the American Minister. About three hundred English availed themselves of permission to depart. Food is becoming scarce and dearer daily. At the horse market yesterday seven hundred were sold for culinary purposes; there had been a previous sale. They all passed an examination as to fitness for food. Donkeys and mules were also bought for cooking purposes, the former being in great request on account of their resemblance in flavor to veal.

Rumors of an Armistice not Confirmed.

LONDON, 8 P. M., November 3.—No confirmation has been received of the report that an armistice has been definitely concluded. The rumor was in circulation this morning, but received a contradiction in the afternoon. The conflicting reports caused a commotion in the Stock Exchange, and all kinds of securities, including American, fluctuated violently.

The Armistice to be Signed on the Basis Proposed by Granville.

Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, November 3.—A dispatch received this morning by Laurier, from Tours, says: An armistice will probably be signed to-day on the basis proposed by Granville, viz: For the Constituent Assembly to be called for the 15th inst. The Tours delegation do not approve of an armistice, believing it to be a sure preliminary for peace.

Your correspondent at Berlin telegraphs on November 2d: The first army, under Manteuffel, the Seventh Corps excepted, goes North and will occupy Normandy, Picardy and Brittany, maintaining connection with the fourth army under the Saxon Crown Prince, and will undertake the reduction of Verdun and Mesieres. The Seventh Corps will remain to garrison Metz and reduce Thionville. The second army, except the Second Corps, which proceeds to Paris, goes south and establishing connection on the left with Werder, and on the right with Von der Tours.

Through American mediation, it is stipulated that the German and French war ships in Chinese and Japanese waters shall abstain from hostilities.

The Storming of Le Bourget by Prussian Guards.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, November 3.—Queen Augusta's regiment of Prussian Guards stormed Le Bourget on the 30th, and took thirty officers and twelve hundred men. Colonel Walderste was killed, and twenty-five officers and four hundred men on the German side were placed *hors du combat*.

A Tours dispatch reports that a Polish Garibaldian legion of five hundred men is forming at Lyons under Dombruski.

An Armistice Concluded.

Special to the New York World.]

LONDON, November 3—An armistice has been concluded. A dispatch from Wilhelmshohe states that the Empress Eugenie has gone to Hanover to inspect the Renhausen Palace of the ex-King of Hanover, for Napoleon, who is still suffering from cold and damp at Wilhelmshohe.

French Iron Clads Cruising Off Dover.

LONDON, November 3.—French iron clads are cruising off Dover and the Tyne. The German merchantmen have been warned of danger.

General Changarnier has arrived at Brussels.

Gen. Hurbal, military commandant at Toulouse, has been relieved, and Col. Demay appointed in his place.

FRANCE.

The Feeling in France.

TOURS, November 2.—The Provisional Government has received re-assuring advices from the Southern and Western provinces of France that the people are unanimous for the continuance of the war until a peace is possible on some other basis than the cession of French territory.

Terms of an Armistice Agreed Upon Between Bismarck and Thiers.

VERSAILLES, November 3.—In consequence of the terms proposed yesterday by Thiers, and accepted to-day by Bismarck, the latter offers to the French an armistice of twenty-five days, to allow general elections to be held throughout France; the armistice to be based on military *status in quo* existing on the day of signature.

More Trouble at Marseilles—French Journals on Bazaine.

TOURS, November 3.—The Government has no news from the mission of Thiers, and there are no official advices from the army of the Loire. From Marseilles very unfavorable reports are received in regard to the conduct of the people. Some excesses have been committed, and it is said the newly appointed administrator was shot at on the occasion of his assumption of the municipal council. The authorities of Lyons have published a resolution that it would be better to submit to any hardship than to surrender the town. Lyons shall be defended to the death. None shall leave the place in anticipation of the struggle save women, children and old men. All others who escape or seek to escape shall be considered infamous, and dealt with as traitors.

The journals of Tours declare that the more facts in regard to the surrender of Metz become known the more it is evident that Bazaine's course was treasonable. Much stress is laid upon the manner in which the officers and men were deceived in regard to the condition of France. The fact that 40,000,000 francs and enormous quantities of munitions were delivered to the enemy is also dwelt upon as evidence of treason.

The Paris Government was about to distribute among the troops the new flags of the Republic.

News from Paris to Wednesday.

TOURS, November 3—Advices from Paris to the 2d inst., are received. Complete tranquility prevailed. Garnier Pages, Pelletan and General Tamissier were ill in consequence of the violence to which they were subjected at the Hotel de Ville. The conduct of Jules Ferry is universally extolled. M. Dorian endeavored to calm the agitation, but failed before the violence of the chiefs of the movement. It is noticed that Rochefort's name was not used by the malcontents, and that Rochefort did not sign the Government orders revoking the commissions of Flourens and others as commanders of battalions in the National Guard.

The Government has decreed that all bodies of the National Guard appearing around in the streets without orders shall be disbanded and disarmed, and any chief of battalion calling out his men without orders shall be tried by court-martial.

Minor Items from Paris.

TOURS, Novembers 3.—A dispatch from Lafleche yesterday says: A balloon, passing over the town, dropped a copy of the Paris *Journal Officiel* of the 31st ult., containing the following intelligence: The Government has issued a decree declaring that the children of all citizens killed in the war will be adopted by the nation. Thiers had arrived at Paris. The Government on the 30th announces Metz capitulated. An immense meeting was held in the evening at the Hotel de Ville. The Mayors of the Departments of the Seine, Loire et Oise Loire et Marney and Oise were present. Jules Favre made a patriotic address. He said the Government was determined to carry on the war to the last; that the army would soon attack the besiegers, break through their lines and join hands with the troops from the provinces. Arago and Ferry also spoke in the same strain.

Riot in Paris.

TOURS, November 3.—The journals publish extracts from the *Journal Officiel* of Paris of the 1st, from which it is understood that the Paris Government had decided to accept an armistice, and that Flourens, who awaited a pretext, raised a temporary riot. The *Journal Officiel* says the Hotel de Ville was invaded and a committee of public safety proclaimed. The members of the Provisional Government were detained for several hours. About eight o'clock Trochu, Arago and Ferry were freed from the hands of the rioters by a battalion of the National Guards. Favre, Garnier Pages, Simon, General Larrister and the commander of the One Hundredth Regiment were still held prisoners. It was not until three o'clock in the morning that these lamentable acts were repressed by the interference of some of the battalions of National Guards, who ran up in great numbers, and took up a position around the Hotel de Ville, headed by Ferry.

The court yards were occupied by the Mobiles, whilst several detachments of National Guards and carbineers were clearing the halls from the mob at the same time. The National Guards, occupying the square, quays and Rue de Rivoli, shouted enthusiastic greetings in honor of Trochu as he passed in front of the troops.

The report of the day's events concludes as follows: "With the armistice tendered are connected other advantages which Paris can easily construe without the necessity of presenting them here, and now the Government of National Defense is upbraided with its acquiescence, as having been weak, perhaps treacherous. A feeble minority, which cannot aim at representing the sentiments of the Parisian population, taking advantage of public emotion, tries to supercede by violence a Government which if conscious of having protected her interests, such as it was never given to any Government to harmonize the interests of a city of two million of inhabitants, shut up within their walls and the interests of an unlimited liberty. You have participated in this arduous task and you and your continuance will be our force for the future against our enemies, both without and within.

[Signed,] TROCHU.

Conditions of the Proposed Armistice.

TOURS, November 3.—The conditions of the proposed armistice are the following: Its duration will be twenty-five days. The inhabitants will have liberty to bring in food during this interval. Free elections will be held in all the departments.

The Paris government, owing to the events that took place lately, is resolved to consult the people of Paris as to the maintenance of the authority conferred upon it. The vote was to take place to-day. It is not known here yet whether the armistice has been concluded.

Alphonse Gent, who has been appointed to succeed Esquiros as Government Administrator at Marseilles, was wounded by a pistol shot on his reception at this city. He had previously addressed a dispatch from Lyons to the municipality of Marseilles announcing that he would arrive there yesterday, and declaring that he came with but one thought—to save the nation and to save the republic, and would assist the authorities in that great task. At five in the evening a dispatch reached Tours stating that he had been shot. Gambetta immediately sent the following telegram to the authorities of Marseilles: "My Friends—The administration of Gent was the object of an ignoble attack. Make a supreme appeal to the people. Permit no longer violence and crime." To M. Gent, the Minister addressed a dispatch, saying: "I am horror struck by the thought that one to whom the Republic owes so much can be thus basely attacked. I am sure all the good people must condemn the crime. All not desiring to be considered accomplices in it will acknowledge your rights, sealed with your blood, to rule in the name of the government. I anxiously await the news that the would-be murderer has been delivered up to justice."

The *Moniteur* prints a long report, made by Valcour, an official who escaped from Metz, charging Marshal Bazaine with treachery. It says: Bazaine had but one motive, and that was to remain master of the political situation in France. A complete history is given of the campaign under Bazaine, in the course of which it is shown that the Marshal opposed all proposals for a general sortie from the fortress.

A telegram from Angiers reports that a balloon landed there yesterday with favorable news from Paris.

The Paris *Opinion Nationale*, of the 29th, contains a summons addressed to King William and Prince Frederick Charles, to appear personally, or by proxy, before the tribunal of Freemasons, in Paris, to answer to charges of perjury. Their case will be adjudged by default should they not appear. The document is duly signed by the officers of the Grand Lodge of Paris.

PRUSSIA.

The Bombardment of New Breisach.

BERLIN, November 3.—The bombardment of New Breisach is carried on by three batteries near Beescheim and Wolfganzon. Fort Mortier is assailed by three batteries near Alt Breisach.

Frederick Charles Marching Against Thionville—Meeting of French Officers at Wilhelmshohe—Thiers Has an Interview with the King.

BERLIN, November 3.—Several corps of the army of Prince Frederick Charles, which has successfully concluded the investment of Metz, will be detailed to operate against Thionville and other fortified cities in north France. Several divisions have already taken up their march against Thionville.

Marshals Bazaine, Le Boeuff, Canrobert, and Prince Murat, have arrived at Wilhelmshohe, and seventy-five other French officers of inferior grades are also domociled at Cassel, all evidently having the same destination. This grand congregation of Generals is undoubtedly the result of the summons from King William at Napoleon's request ordering all the French army corps commanders to report themselves.

M. Thiers was admitted to an audience with the King of Prussia. The conference lasted three hours.

A military council was held at Versailles on Wednesday morning in which Bismarck participated. In the afternoon Thiers was closeted with Bismarck for a long time.

The Second Prussian Army Corps still remains at Metz and before Thionville.

General Kummer's Corps will escort the captured French to Germany, and will remain there for guard duty.

A greater portion of the army at Metz, under Prince Frederick Charles will operate in the center of France.

Bismarck, replying to Earl Granville's offers of mediation through Count Bernstorff, Prussian Minister to London, says there will be no obstacle offered by him to the French elections for members of the Legislative Assembly, but the consent of the French Provisional Government to the holding of such elections is wanting. He fears that Paris, misinterpreting England's motive in offering to mediate, is thereby encouraged to prolong resistance. He declares that Prussia is willing to receive, and earnestly consider, any proposition from France. He seems to carry with it a genuine desire for peace.

The Prussians have commenced a movement northward from Soissons. A body of horse are reported to be in Hirson, in the province of Aisne.

The *Figaro* of this evening will publish a version of Napoleon's pamphlet on the French campaign of 1870.

William Congratulates and Thanks His Armies.

BERLIN, November 3.—The following royal order of the day is published this morning:

"SOLDIERS OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMIES:—When, three months since, we took the field, I said God would be with our just cause. That this confidence has been fully realized, witness Woerth, Saarbruck, Metz, Sedan, Beaumont, Strasburg, each a victory for our arms. To you belongs the merit and glory. You have maintained all the virtues which especially distinguish soldiers. With Metz the last army of the enemy is destroyed. I take this opportunity to thank you all, from General to soldier. Whatever future I look forward to, it is calmly because I know that with such soldiers victory cannot fail.

[Signed] "WILLIAM."

BELGIUM.

Bazaine's Treachery.

BRUSSELS, November 3.—The *Independence Belge* says: We daily receive visits from escaped officer's of Bazaine's army. Their testimony is conclusive as to the treachery of their commander. The municipal officers of Metz have issued an address to the inhabitants, exhorting them to patience under misfortune, for which they are not responsible. The country and history will exonorate the people of Metz from any share in the ignomy of her commander.

Sensations Circulating in New York.

NEW YORK, November 3—The last dispatches received appear to confirm the report that the German forces have not yet entered Metz, and that the city has not surrendered. The story that it was furnished with four months' provisions is doubted.

Advices from Lyons and Marseilles say that Garibaldi's forces are deserting rapidly, and that no command worthy of the name is in Southern France.

An Ostend special reports that Marshal Bazaine and other surrendered French Generals, are arranging terms for the restoration of the Empire, with Napoleon at its head, and that they receive the fullest sympathy and co-operation of the King of Prussia and Bismarck. It is stated that Bismarck holds that there can be no permanent peace with the Republic.

A Brussels special declares Paris can easily hold out until February 1st, and that the Prussians expect to besiege all winter, although they believe that peace will be made in a few weeks.

The same special says: King William has promised that no bombardment shall take place.

Report of an Interview With Dr. Sims.

NEW YORK, November 3—The *Times* of tomorrow will contain the report of an interview with Dr. Sims, late surgeon-in-chief of the Anglo-American ambulance corps, which has done such good service in France. Dr. Sims witnessed the burning of Bazeilles, the battle of Sedan and surrender of the Emperor, and also accompanied MacMahon after the latter was wounded. He describes the equipment of French troops as wretched. He saw whole parks of artillery brought from the field of Sedan while the battle was raging, because there was no ammunition. The conduct of the French army in all the earlier battles he describes as heroic, but states that they soon began to lose all confidence in their Generals, and that this, combined with the want of food, spread demoralization among them. France, he considers, has no Generals capable of commanding over 20,000 men. He states that from the very outset the commissariat was miserably inadequate. At Sedan he saw the French troops skinning horses and eating the raw flesh. The equipment of the Prussian army and all its appurtenances, he describes as perfect, and speaks in high terms of the ability of the Prussian officers. He says the French loss in killed and wounded at Sedan was 15,000. In that battle the Bavarian contingent alone, which went into the battle with 60,000 men, lost one-fourth in killed and wounded. He is convinced that Prussian accounts conceal the actual loss of the Germans. Dr. Sims confirms the horrible cruelty of the Bavarians in burning Bazeilles to the ground, destroying men, women and children, and shooting those who attempted to escape. He also states that the rumors, both for a year before, during and since the war about the ill health of the Emperor and the sickly nature of the Prince Imperial are utterly false.

CRIME.

A Woman Poisons Her Husband, and Fearing Detection Poisons Herself.

NEW YORK, November 3.—Henry Miller, of Tarrytown, Norris county, New Jersey, died last night from eating food previously poisoned by his wife. During the examination of the body last night, Mrs. Miller, fearing detection, poisoned herself, and died this morning. The woman is the second wife of Miller. Her son, living in the western part of New York State, visited her last week, and, it is alleged, purchased the poison. Officers have gone to secure the son's arrest.

NEW OILDORADO.

A Twelve Hundred Barrel Well on Armstrong Run—Great Excitement—Sale of the Clark Farm—Many Wells Going Down.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BRADY'S BEND, November 2, 1870.

The greatest of the oil excitements having concentrated at this point, a line or two of information in reference to it may not be without interest to your readers. It is generally conceded that this is the best territory yet developed. In no instance has there been a failure, and all of the wells have proved to be paying institutions, none of them flowing less than one hundred barrels per day on an average. Pumps are unheard of, and engines useless except for drilling. I am not certain as to the date of the first wells put down, but these were regarded at the time as doubtful experiments, and having proved in both instances successful ventures, the excitement gradually increased until Tuesday last, when the Jennings well struck and flowed largely, and then fell off to about one hundred and sixty barrels a day, until today, when the flow was five hundred barrels, being a steady stream through three pipes.

The two wells of Dr. James are doing well, and the Doctor's loss of two hundred barrels by the fire on Sunday will hardly affect his good nature. He is well known in your city, and his many friends congratulate him on his good success.

The great point of interest for the past two days has been the Meldrum well, which did not disappoint its many *well*-wishers, and is now flowing at the rate of 1,200 barrels.

The excitement is intense, and every lease in the immediate vicinity has been taken, and a dozen wells will be progressing downward in a few days. Parties in your city are interested to some extent in a number of the leases recently given.

The Clark farm, which could not have been sold for $2,000 six months ago, has recently been disposed of at $38,500, Mr. John H. Haines, formerly of the Brady's Bend Iron Company being one of the lucky purchasers. This farm is now valued at $200,000, and not for sale at any price. If I had time I should like to give you a readable letter, but at the moment can only detail a few facts and figures. VIATOR.

OIL MATTERS AT OTHER POINTS.

The Venango *Citizen*, of yesterday's date, says: During the past week there has been two or three new strikes on the Point. The well of Samuel Mitchell & Co., on Egbert tract, commenced pumping on Monday last and is producing thirty-five barrels per day.

Another well on Egbert tract, on the hill above the dam, commenced pumping on Wednesday morning, and will be a twenty barrel well.

Last week we gave a full report of all the producing wells, many of which had just commenced pumping and were yielding largely, and were so reported, but during the week the big wells have settled down to a steady yield of from fifteen to twenty-five barrels per day, so that, notwithstanding the new strikes, the yield is about the same as reported last week.

Only five dollars per barrel has been offered for oil during the past week, at the wells, but producers being in pretty good shape for holding out, are refusing to sell at that figure.

We clip the following from the Titusville *Herald* of yesterday: The Irwin well, struck a day or two since upon the Wilkins tract, West Hickory, was reported yesterday as doing fully 250 barrels daily, and promises to be as fine a well as any yet struck in this locality.

A new fifty barrel well was struck upon the James McCray farm this week, which would seem to indicate that the day for "three hundred berrel wells" has about gone by for this vicinity.

The Petroleum Centre *Record* says: The new well at Fagundas City, mention of which we made a day or two since, is now yielding 325 barrels per day. It is owned by J. W. Irwin, Sutherland, Grier and others of this place. It is decidedly a good thing to have in the family.

Well No. 12, Phillips & Boyle's lease, McCray farm, commenced testing last night, getting but a few barrels of oil at starting. To-day the tubing was drawn, something being out of order with the valves. An increase of production is looked for. Pumping will commence this afternoon.

The well put down by W. J. McCray, on the Kepler & Bell lease, J. S. McCray farm, commenced testing a day or two since, and is now yielding about fifteen barrels per day.

Mrs. Taylor, living on Taylor street, Cincinnati, wes found dead yesterday morning in a privy vault.

PIER, DANNALS & Co.'s cream ale is in great demand. Every one asks for it.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

The Outbreak at Norfolk, Virginia.

A Preconcerted Attempt to Murder the Chairman of the Republican Meeting—Complaint that the District of Columbia has too Many Government Officers—The McGarrahan Party Concocting Bogus Correspondence, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 2, 1870.

Circulation of National Banks.

The recent decision of the Comptroller in relation to national banks filling the rate of issue of circulating notes to National Banks at ninety per cent. for all five and six per cent. United States gold-bearing bonds, also giving the banks having any surplus on deposit about ninety per cent. of their issue the right to withdraw the surplus either in five per cent. or six per cent. bonds.

A large number of clerks left to-day. Others will leave to-morrow on eight or ten days' furlough to vote. They represent nearly all the States in which elections come on Tuesday next.

The Outbreak at Norfolk.

Secretary Robeson returned to-day from Norfolk. The outbreak there was evidently prearranged. It began by members of the police force, who were ex-confederates, and citizens firing into the crowd without provocation. Many more were injured than the regular dispatches indicated, and the whole spirit of the affair recalled to those present from Washington circumstances attending the New Orleans riot. It was the evident intention to kill the presiding officer, ex Mayor De Cordy, an old resident, who is a very obnoxious Union man, and who rendered the Government valuable services in the early part of the war. But in this the rioters did not succeed.

Government Employees Credited to the District.

The Republican Congressional Committee have been examining the advance sheets of the Blue Book for 1869, with a view to having a list of Government employees made who are charged to the District of Columbia, together with the annual salary recieved by each. The investigation thus far reveals the fact that there are now four hundred and seventy-six clerks of various grades employed in the departments who are credited to the District, who annually receive a salary of $762,200. This number is said not to include the Postoffice department, nor those employed in various capacities around public grounds and buildings, which amount to as many more. It is claimed that the District has too large a share of the public patronage, especially when it has no political influence, and that it occupies more clerkships than any half dozen States. It will be recommended in Congress this winter that most of these positions be vacated, in order that members of Congress from the various States may fill them with their friends who have done service to the party, or to particular members who may make recommendations.

The McGarrahan Party and Secretary Cox.

The statement that the President has been for a number of days in consultation with prominent politicians here with a view of sending out additional papers in regard to the circumstances attending the resignation of Secretary Cox, appears to have emanated exclusively from the McGarrahan party. They assert that certain correspondence between the President and Secretary Cox upon this case will place the latter at great disadvantage, and all manner of reports concerning its character are persistently circulated here. Whatever is published, those who are acquainted with all the facts give the assurance that the stories which have been manufactured by the McGarrahan party, will prove as unfounded as those from the same quarter which preceded the publication of the Secretary's letter of resignation.

WASHINGTON, November 3, 1870.

VISIT THE PRESIDENT.

Lady Young, wife of the Governor General of Canada, with Mrs. Thornton, wife of the British Minister, visited the President and Mrs. Grant to-day.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.

An order has been sent to the commanding officer at New Orleans to use forces, if necessary, to carry out the election law.

INDIAN PEACE POLICY.

It has been ascertained that the President is determined to carry out his Indian peace policy to the fullest extent practicable.

GOING HOME TO VOTE.

In all the executive departments leaves are being granted to clerks to go home to vote.

REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

The revenue collections for the year ending June 30 were $168,560,107, against $143,027,088 for the previous fiscal year. New York State paid the largest amount, $36,381,550; Ohio, $19,583,783; Illinois, $18,864,366; Pennsylvania, $16,748,794; Massachusetts, $10,834,090. The rest of the States paid less than $10,000,000 each.

THE NEW LOAN.

Secretary Boutwell this morning received another subscription of $60,000 to the new loan from a New York bank.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 3, 1870.

RAID ON ILLICIT STILLS.

The revenue officers are making a determined effort to destroy the illicit stills in Brooklyn. A decisive raid was commenced on Wednesday, and followed up vigorously yesterday. In one instance fences had to be torn down, and a bayonet charge made on the mob before they could gain possession of an establishment. The marines behaved gallantly, and escaped with a few slight wounds, inflicted with brick-bats generally.

The number of illicit stills captured in Brooklyn yesterday and to day is twenty-three, and that of mash tubs of course much greater. To-morrow will probably suffice to finish the work in the Fifth ward, after which it is expected the government officials will direct their attention to the Twelfth ward, equally notorious for illicit distilling.

NOTHING HEARD FROM THE VARUNA.

Nothing has yet been heard from the missing steamship Varuna, now so long overdue at Galveston, from this port. The friends and relatives of those on board are seriously alarmed as to their probable fate. Notwithstanding the absence of all intelligence, Messrs. C. H. Mallory & Co. the owners of the vessel, hopes that something favorable will yet be received from her, as they have faith in her staunchness and ability to weather almost any gale.

REGISTRY INSPECTION.

To-day was the day for the inspection of the registry, but very few names were challenged.

COMPROMISED.

The trouble between the Department of the Parks and the Superintendent of the new post office building has been arranged by mutual compromise, and a number of the dismissed workmen have been re-employed.

THE BERGEN TUNNEL.

Under a new agreement just made the Erie trains have the right of way through Bergen tunnel, which they now control, and it is said, are about to open to the top of the earth above at an expense of one million dollars.

PASSENGER RATES.

A new list of passenger rates have been adopted by the Pennsylvania Central, New York Central, Erie, &c., to many prominent Western and Southern points. They are a trifle higher than the old figures.

ARRIVED.

Charlotte Cushman and William C. Prime were among the passengers by the Scotia, arrived to-day.

BONDS STOLEN.

A tin box containing $100,000 in United States five-twenty registered bonds was stolen from the safe of William J. Hopper, a lawyer on Wall street, to-day.

JUDGE WOODRUFF

To-day stated that he may have inadvertently appointed some unworthy men as supervisors, under the election law, but would dismiss all such as soon as their unfitness was made known to him.

SENTENCED.

George Strong, colored, for illegal registratoin, was to-day sentenced by Judge Dowling to six months in the penitentiary. The United States Grand Jury has indicted several parties, yet unarrested, for fraudulent registration.

DEATHS.

Among the deaths to-day were Chas. Peters, an actor aged thirty-five, and Napthali Phillips, formerly editor of the *National Advocate*, aged ninety-eight.

TELEGRAPH MATTERS.

A call has been issued for a convention of Telegraph Superintendents here at the time of the inauguration of the Morse statue next spring, for consultation upon topics connected with telegraph labor. George B. Prescott has been appointed electrician of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

CONVICTED.

John Hart, the head of a Philadelphia gang of counterfeiters, has been convicted at Trenton, N. J.

STEAMER IDAHO OVERDUE.

The steamer Idaho, several days overdue, has among her passengers two hundred and ten Canadians who served in the Papal Zouaves, and some of whom were wounded during the attack of the Italian troops on Rome.

SHIP ARRIVED.

The United States ship Guard arrived to-night from the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

A disastrous conflagration occurred in Frankfort, Kentucky, yesterday morning, destroying between $200,000 and $300,000 worth of property. Among the buildings burned was the Odd Fellows' Hall. The amount of insurance is not stated.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, November 3.—Receipts heavy, 582 cars against 387 last week; prices off ¼c from last quotations and market dull; the stock is going through east in first hands for want of buyers; 60 Kentucky steers, averaging 1,421 pounds sold at $7 50; 43 Ohio, averaging 1,464 pounds at $6 25; 42 do 1,612 pounds at $8 75; 114 Indiana, 1,165 pounds, $5 50@5 75; 28 Canada 877 and 950 pounds, $4 75@4 87½, and 29 Canada oxen, 1,454 pounds at $5 25. Sheep are selling slowly at last week's quotations. Lambs are scarce and in demand; Canada sheep are worth $6, and lambs $6 90 ℔ cwt; Ohio sheep $4 50@4; Indiana $4 25. Hogs are selling at $7@7 25 for common and $7 50 for extra. Market very dull.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, November 3.—Cattle dull and declined; first quality 5¾@6½c; ordinary 4½@5c; inferior 3¾@4¼c; receipts 3,464 head; sales 2,780. Swine tending downward and in moderate demand and large supply; they are quoted at 10¼@10½c. a few selling at the outside price; receipts 7,780 head. Sheep in good supply and fair demand; fair to good 4@5c; good to extra 5@7¼c; stock sheep $1 75@2 75; receipts 9,196 head.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, November 3.—Cotton quiet but firm at 15c; receipts 2,849 bales; exports 3,091 bales. Flour firm at $5. Corn firmer; new 68c. Oats firm at 48@49c. Hay $22 25. Bran firmer at $21 50. Lard scarce at 18½c. Pork scarce at $27. Others quiet and unchanged.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Candidature of Aosta—Rumored Fighting on the Spanish Frontier—The Wreck of the Cambria an Obstruction to Navigation, &c., &c.

A Majority of the Cortes in Favor of Aosta—Rumored Fighting on the Frontier.

MADRID, November 3.—One hundred and eighty of the three hundred and forty deputies in the Cortes are said to favor the Duke of Aosta's election to the Spanish throne.

Rumors are current here of disturbances and fighting on the frontier, near Perpignan.

The Wreck of the Cambria an Obstruction to Navigation.

GLASGOW, November 3.—The wreck of the steamer Cambria lies in the course of vessels following the Irish coast through the north channel, and is a dangerous obstruction to navigation.

France, Germany and England.

LONDON, November 3.—It is said Gladstone is the author of the article on France, Germany and England in the *Edinburg Review*.

The Spanish Cortes.

MADRID, November 3.—At a meeting of the Deputies of the majority in the Cortes, Marshal Prim announced his intention to present to the Cortes the name of the Duke of Aosta as a candidate for the throne. Lapele said that he regretted that Prim had not proposed the Duke of Montpensier. General Cenceras supported Espartero. He could not admit of the candidature of a stranger, when Spain had such men as Espartero, Prim and Serrano. He would not vote for nor lend the assistance of his sword to a foreigner. Other Deputies made similar declarations. The Marquis of Santa Cruz said that the Liberal Union Party was not yet decided on the subject of the Italian Prince's candidature. The meeting of the Liberal Union members had been previously held, at which Senor Rosas opposed Aosta and favored Montpensier or Espartero, and General Ulloa declared for Aosta. A bill providing for the election of a King will be presented to-day or to-morrow. An interval of five days is required by law between the introduction of a bill and the vote. It is probable that the Republican orators will be compelled to remain silent.

Elected to Parliament.

LONDON, November 3.—Colonel Learmouth has been elected member of Parliament for Colchester over Sir Henry Storks, late Governor of Jamaica.

Marine News.

LONDON, November 3.—The steamship Union, from New York, arrived at Grimsby and awaits instructions.

LONDON, November 3.—The steamers France and Brittania, from New York, have arrived.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Professor George Davidson, of the United States Coast Survey, has been elected professor of astronomy and geology in the University of California.

A severe snow storm is reported at Santa Fe, New Mexico.

The libel suit against the Cincinnati *Enquirer* by the keeper of a noted Fourth street theater, for calling the proprietor a blackguard, has been substantially settled, the court having ruled three times that the language was not actionable.

The huge caisson designed for the Eastern abutment of the Illinois and St. Louis bridge was launched at South St. Louis yesterday, and will be put in position opposite the city. Its extreme dimensions are eighty-four by seventy-three feet, and is now twenty-two feet high. It contains 680,000 feet of timber, weighing nearly 1,500 tons and 300 tons of iron.

The county court of St. Louis yesterday defeated the petition before it from a number of prominent citizens to submit a proposition to subscribe one million dollars stock to the St. Louis and Fort Scott Railroad to a vote of the people.

The schooner Fleetwood, in attempting to enter the harbor at Cleveland yesterday morning, struck on the bar near the end of the pier and was driven ashore. The crew got off safely, and the vessel is but little damaged.

Considerable dissatisfaction is manifesting itself concerning the awards made by the Premium Committee of the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition. A meeting of the shoe exhibitors last night adopted resolutions censuring the committee, and asking them to rescind their action.

The twenty second anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association was held last night at Pike's Music Hall, Cincinnati. Over 2,000 persons were present. The parquette and galleries were handsomely decorated. About forty ministers and prominent Laymen occupied the stage. The music was led by the Newport Barracks band, that volunteered its services for the occasion. The report of the corresponding Secretary represents the various departments of the Association as in good working order. An eloquent address was made by Bishop Bedell, also by Rev. Dr. Briggs. The occasion was one of the most interesting and noted in the history of the Society. The State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association convenes this morning in that city in the Ninth Street Baptist Church. Delegates arrived yesterday. A grand breakfast will be given the delegates to-day at noon in Melodeon Hall.

The receipts for duties at the Custom House at New Orleans yesterday were greater than ever before, being $98,769 in gold. The total receipts were $103,000. The importations by steamships Fire Queen, Alhambra and St. Louis, paid most of these duties.

At Poughkeepsie, N. Y. yesterday Judge Barnard set aside Judge Ingraham's order staying proceedings in the sale of the rolling stock of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, when Sheriff Kenworthy proceeded to Clove Branch Junction and commenced his work by selling three locomotives for $24,000. The sale will be concluded to-morrow.

THE VARUNA LOST.

All on Board Except the Second Mate and Four Men Perish.

LAKE CITY, FLA., November 3.—The steamship Varuna, Captain Joseph Spencer, which sailed from New York October 15th, for Galveston, Texas, foundered on the night of the 29th, off Jupiter Inlet, Florida, and all on board except the second mate and four men were lost.

POLITICAL.

NASHVILLE, November 3.—The Congressional canvass in the Nashville District is increasing in interest. The contest is between Preston and Golloday, the Democratic nominee. Preston, Republican, may not get the full party vote on account of his alleged support of Emery, Assessor of Internal Revenue, who has made himself unpopular with the distillers in this district by his construction of the law.

NEW ORLEANS, November 3.—The Democrats and Republicans having advertised a grand procession for Saturday night, the City Council, fearing such a course might lead to disorder, tumult and blood-shed, passed the following ordinance: Section 1. That from and after the passage of this ordinance any and all clubs, organizations or bodies of men of a political character are forbidden and prohibited from marching in procession through the public streets of the city. Section second instructs the police to enforce the ordinance.

BOSTON, November 3.—Wendell Phillips delivered his second lecture on State politics this evening. He claims that brains would in the future rule Massachusetts. The new ideas were to come from the Republican party, which had done its work. Having raised a race from degradation, it had nothing to do but die, was dead and must be buried. It must rot before it would produce anything. Mr. Phillips then defended Mr. Cummings from the charges made against him by Frank Bird, and spoke at length in support of the principles of the Labor Reform party.

NEW YORK, November 3.—A large mass meeting of Republicans was held this evening at Cooper's Institute, to ratify the State nominations.

At the meeting of the Union Republican General Committee to-night, a communication from the State Central Committee was received, asking for the appointment of a committee of conference in regard to the contemplated reorganization of the Republican party, and gave rise to an extended and excited debate. No action was taken beyond referring it to the Executive Committee of twenty-one.

David S. Gooding, Democrat, will contest Judge Wilson's seat from the Fourth Indiana Congressional District, on the ground of discovered errors in a poll in Richmond.

The Democrats in New York have organized the Southerners, who to the number of 15,000 have lived for several years in the city, but never voted. A majority of them were registered this year, thus giving additional strength to Hoffman.

STATE POLITICS.

It is now said positively that Hon. John Cessna will contest the claims of B. F. Meyers to a seat in the Forty-second Congress as a Representative from the Sixteenth district.

The candidates for Speaker of the House this session will be R. B. Strang, of Tioga, the late Speaker; James H. Webb, of Bradford; J. D. McJunkin, of Venango, and James Miller, of Philadelphia. But before the Legislature meets there will be other aspirants, equally eager for the honor.

The name of E. J. Bruner, of Tyrone, Blair county, is mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination for Auditor General.

The Columbia *Spy* suggests the Hon. John Cessna as the proper person to assume the position of Chairman of the State Central Committee, about to be vacated by Hon. John Covode.

THE following opinion lately delivered by the Supreme Court of Tennessee upon the belligerent power of the Confederate States, will be regarded as allowing considerable privilege to the rebel government: "The opinion demonstrates and determines that the late war was a public and civil war; that the same belligerent rights which belonged to the Government of the United States attached to the Confederate government; and the Confederate States had the same power to make war, take and appropriate property, provide a currency, and all other similar acts which could rightfully be exercised by a sovereign State at war; and that the United States had no power to determine the reasonableness or unreasonableness of the measures adopted by the government of the Confederate States in its conduct of the war; and that its power to capture and destroy its enemies and their property was as complete as belonged to the United States Government."

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Continental and Chicago Road—The Mansfield, Coldwater and Lake Michigan Project—The Washington and Ohio Railway, &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., November 3, 1870.

The stockholders of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Continental Railroad Company, and the stockholders of the Celina, Huntington and Chicago Railroad Company met at the Wiler House to-day, and consolidated the two lines under the name of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Continental and Chicago Railroad Company. The following named gentlemen were elected directors: L. T. Hunt, of Kenton, Ohio; David Richards, of Mt. Gilead, Ohio; J. M. Osborne, of Belleville, Ohio; A. Wade, of Columbiana, Ohio; J. G. Chamberlain, of Leetonia, Ohio, George Hardisty, of Malvern, Ohio; John H. Page, Jr., of Pittsburgh; Clifton Wharton, of Pittsburgh; John Studebaker of Bluffton, Ind.; John Roche, of Huntingdon, Ind.; Wm. Sturgeon, of Rochester, Ind.; Wm. Elmendon, of Knox, Ind.; T. A. E. Campbell, of Valparaiso, Ind. The board organized by the election of the following officers: F. T. Hunt, President; T. A. E. Campbell, Vice President; George S. Bell, Secretary; David Richards, Treasurer. The general determination is to construct this road.

The Committee of the Board of Directors of the Mansfield, Cold Water and Lake Michigan Railroad have returned from a trip over the proposed route, and report reasonable progress. The project was favorably received at most of the points visited, and subscriptions were taken or pledged to a considerable amount. Another trip for similar ends is spoken of at an early day.

General R. Brinkerhoff has gone to the east on a free trade lecturing tour. He will speak in New York and the New England States.

—In a report submitted to the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce last week, it is stated that the proposed route of the Washington and Ohio Railroad is the most direct route built or projected, and possesses advantages for Cincinnati that no other railroad to the Atlantic seaboard has. When finished to that city it will give a more "direct communication to St. Louis and other Western cities than they now have to the seaboard. Chicago will continue her existing relations with this city, because it will give a more direct outlet for her products that can be had by any other route. It will give the shortest railway communication between the Ohio river and the tide waters of the Potomac at a point that is of mutual importance to all the country interested in the water line, commencing at the mouth of the Kanawha river. At the mouth of this stream the great bulk of the future business of the West on the navigable streams of the same will be concentrated, and it is important that a main trunk line railway should be built from this point to the Atlantic seaboard. Nature has placed so connectedly as to give all these points in an almost air-line, and in a central position to the whole country. St. Louis, Cincinnati, Point Pleasant—in other words, the Mississippi, the Ohio and the Potomac—will be connected and linked in business relations by the building of this road on a line mutually beneficial to all."

—The contractors on the line of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad have been notified to finish their sections ready for the iron by the 10th of December. The company will take charge of all unfinished work on that day and put large numbers of men to work. It is now the intention to run through from Pittsburgh to Cumberland by the holidays.

—A movement is on foot at Portsmouth, Ohio, to secure a railroad between that city and Columbus. It is proposed by certain gentlemen, backed, it is understood, by the New York Central, the Lake Shore and the Columbus & Cleveland roads, to put the road through if the business men of Portsmouth will raise $100,000 and secure them the right of way. It is believed that this amount can be easily raised.

—One of the Vice Presidents of the Pennsylvania Central has just reached the nascent city of Duluth, via Chicago and St. Paul, in the same car in which he left Philadelphia. This is the first time that a car from Philadelphia has travelled so far into the Northwest, a change generally having been made at Chicago. It is a significant illustration of what we are coming to in the way of comfort and convenience in travel and transportation.

—The Titusville *Herald* says: On Friday, at Pithole, the Sheriff of Venango county sold the Pithole Railroad, with all of its rolling stock and other property. It was struck down to Henry M. Henderson, Esq., of Meadville, for the sum of $61,000. Mr. Henderson, it is generally believed, bought it for the A. & G. W. R. R. Co.'s lessees, who intend extending it through to Pleasantville and this city. The Sheriff held about ninety executions against this road, and the money will be paid by an auditor appointed by the court for that purpose. Geo. V. Foreman, Esq., who for a long time has been receiver for the road, was relieved from that position on last Thursday.

—The Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre Railroad is now completed to Catawissa, and trains have commenced running from Sunbury to that place. It is said that this road will be completed to Hazleton by the first of January.

—The St. Paul *Pioneer* reports that a mutual arrangement has been entered into between the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway and the Southern Minnesota Railroad for a connection at La Crosse. The Southern Minnesota road is to extend its track to Baron's Island, and the Milwaukee and St. Paul road is also to extend its track to the head of Baron's Island, and thence down to meet the Southern Minnesota Railroad track, joining on the island. By this means passengers from Chicago to St. Paul and intermediate points will be transported without change of cars, while all through freight can be shipped without breaking bulk direct through.

How Simon Cameron Keeps His Friends in Office.

A Washington letter to the Cincinnati *Times* has the following interesting item:

There was considerable talk here about Senator Cameron's part in the late change in the offices of Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Internal Revenue, or rather in regard to the filling of the latter position. It is well known that it was through his influence that a Pennsylvanian received the appointment, as he came on in hot haste as soon as it was announced that there was to be a change, and demanded of the President that his man should have the place. There are probably two hundred persons in this city who hold positions obtained by his influence—officials of all classes, from heads of bureaus down to messengers in departments—to say nothing of the other hundreds in his own State and throughout the country and on foreign missions. His friends must have situations, and he makes it a personal matter to see that they get them. When John W. Forney was Secretary of the Senate, and he and Cameron at that time personal enemies, he put a clerk in Forney's office and kept him there. And he has been known to make the trip from Harrisburg to Washington to have a clerk reinstated in his place.

A RUMOR, not sufficiently authenticated, comes from Washington of a "job" in the Postoffice Department. The contract made with George H. Reay, of New York, to supply the department with stamped envelopes for four years was annulled by Congress, which ordered the Postmaster General to relet it, after due advertising. This was done, and the contract was awarded to Dempsey & O'Toole, of Washington, in August last, they being several thousand dollars lower than any other bidder. In the early part of October, just as the contractors had gotten everything in readiness to furnish stamped envelopes, the contract was annulled upon a plea that the dies submitted were not satisfactory, and the contract was again awarded to Mr. Reay at an additional cost to the government of over $30,000. What makes the matter look mysterious is that the contract was given to Reay without advertising for proposals, in accordance with the law, and in the face of the fact that there were other persons who had made bids for the same contract many thousand dollars lower than Mr. Reay. The matter seems to have been kept very quiet, and in view of the fact that the contract amounts to over two hundred thousand dollars, it causes considerable talk.

PRESBYTERIAN union is spreading. A short time ago at a Conference in Montreal, delegates appeared from the Synod of the Church of Scotland in Ontario and Quebec; from the Synod of the same Church in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland; from the General Assembly of the Canada Presbyterian Church, and the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces. The committees from these various churches first conferred separately, and each came to the conclusion that there was no obstacle to union in principle, that union is expedient, and that it is practicable. Afterward, the Committee met in joint session, and the discussions were cordial and exceedingly pleasant. The end reached by the Committee is contained in a paper which recommends union, the consolidated Church to be known under the name of the "Presbyterian Church of British North America." When this union is consummated, how long will it be before the new organization shall become one with the re-united Presbyterian Church of the United States?

Cracker Meal.

For frying oysters and fish use Marvin's superior cracker meal, in one pound papers. MWF

MARRIED:

GRIER—BUCHANAN—On Thursday evening, November 3, 1870, by Rev. Thos. Sproull, ROBERT J. GRIER and ANNIE R. BUCHANAN, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Jane Buchanan, Allegheny.

STEEL—FOUIKE—On Monday evening, October 31st, at the First E. E. Lutheran Church by the Pastor Rev Samuel Laird, Mr. DAVID STEEL, of Oswego Kansas, to Miss MARY M. FOUIKE, of Allegheny city, Pa.

DIED:

FLEMING—On Wednesday morning, November 2, at 4 o'clock, at his residence in Sewickley, JOHN FLEMING, Esq., in the fifty-second year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, in Sewickley, FRIDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. Special train will leave Sewickley Station at 11:41, arriving at Federal street Depot, at 12:08, city time, where carriages will be in waiting, to proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery. His friends are respectfully invited to attend.

SMITH—On Wednesday morning, November 2d, 1870, CHARLES G. SMITH, aged sixty-one years. The funeral will take place from his late residence, in McClure township, FRIDAY MORNING, November 4th, at 10 o'clock. Carriages will leave Fairman & Samson's office, at 9 A. M.

POLLOCK—On Wednesday, November 2, JAMES FRANCIS POLLOCK, only son of William and Carry Pollock, aged three years and twelve days. Notice of funeral will be given in due time.

THOMPSON—On Wednesday, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, EDWARD THOMPSON, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. The funeral will take place from his late residence, in Wilkinsburg, on FRIDAY, 4th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

YOUNG—November 3d, at 5½ P. M., BOBIE, youngest son of Robert and Sadie H. Young. Funeral from the residence of the parents, corner of Penn and Twenty-eighth streets, FRIDAY, November 4th, at 3 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

THE Baltimore *American* defends the complaint that that city has been wronged by the census, and says of the explanation to the contrary: The truth is that there were more people settled in Baltimore during the two or three years following the war than came to it from 1860 to 1865. The city is more of a commercial center for a large Southern territory at the present day than it ever was. The natural increase of the resident population would not account for the number of new houses erected between 1865 and 1870 without there having been a large influx of people from elsewhere who came to remain in the city and occupied permanent homes.

Ask Your Grocer
For Marvin's Superior Boston Crackers. MWF

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS, *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO LOAN—$100,000 ON Mortgages, secured by Real Estate, in large or small sums. Apply to Lock Box No. 39, Pittsburgh, Pa. tf

WANTED—MOLD-MAKER—COMPETENT to take charge of a good Shop. Address, stating wages expected and reference, Box 598, Postoffice.

WANTED—EVERYBODY—TO SEEK their fortune while it is in their reach. The article can be seen at the Red Lion Hotel, Pittsburgh. Call early, as the first chances are the best. F. SOGGS.

WANTED—PARTNER—WITH A CASH capital of from $2,000 to $3,000, to increase a Manufacturing Business, protected by a patent, and paying large profits. Address, with real name, for interview, J. L. B., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—MINERS—TEN COAL AND Ore Miners. Also, Girls for city and country. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street, first door from Suspension Bridge.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—IN LARGE or small amounts, at a fair rate of interest, on City or Country Property. MWF THOS. K. PETTY, 179 Smithfield St.

WANTED—COOK—A GOOD COOK. Apply at 31 Federal street, Allegheny. tf

WANTED—TRUNK MAKERS—TEN good Trunk Makers immediately, at JOSEPH LIEBLER'S, 104 Wood street. tf

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD CHANCE IS OFFERED TO any one desirous of entering into the Wholesale Tea and Grocery Business, in one of the best locations in the city. Will take a Partner or sell out. Address R. O., Box 542, where an interview can be had.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS STAND AND Stock of Groceries. For terms and full particulars address JOHN W. COLLIER, Orrville, Ohio.

INTEREST IN STOVE WORKS FOR SALE. Inquire of A. W. HELDENBRAND, Canton, Ohio.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—Desirable Business Stand, No. 169 Smithfield street, for sale on favorable terms. Inquire at No. 167 (next door).

FOR SALE—HOTEL—IN THE THRIVING village of Orrville, Ohio, at the junction of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago and Cleveland, Mount Vernon and Delaware Railroads, 64 miles south of Cleveland. House newly repaired, painted and improved. First-class location for traveling custom: two minutes walk from railway. A splendid opportunity. Terms very reasonable. Call on or address A. E. CLARK, Orrville, Ohio.

FOR SALE—THE ST. LOUIS GLASS Works, corner of Monroe and Broadway, St. Louis, Mo., in good running order and at present in full operation. Has one (10) Ten Pot and one (5) Five Pot Furnace, 2 Lears, 3 Glory Holes, Clay Mill, good Pot Room, Mould and Cutting Shop. Good custom sale for product and no competition in the city. Address JOSEPH CROOKES, No. 116 Vine street, or J. K. CUMMINGS, at the Works.

FOR RENT.

PEW FOR RENT—AN ELIGIBLY LOcated Pew in Christ Methodist Episcopal Church. Inquire of Sexton, corner Penn and Eighth streets.

FOR RENT—A CONVENIENT DWELLING House on Gibbon street, containing 5 Rooms and a finished Attic. Rent low to a suitable tenant. For further particulars inquire of WM. EVANS, Commercial office. tf

FOR RENT—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR Lodge Rooms or Offices, in Frazier's Block, Diamond Square, Allegheny city. For terms apply to FRAZIER BROS'. Office, No. 158 Ohio avenue.

TO LAWYERS OR INSURANCE AGENTS—Two very convenient Offices, in the second story of Commercial Building. Apply at Counting Room of Commercial.

FOR RENT—OFFICES—ON SECOND, Third and Fourth Floors, in Building formerly occupied by the Commercial. Apply at Counting Room, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, entrance on Fifth avenue.

FOR RENT—OFFICES IN THE SECOND story of the Commercial Building, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, suitable for Insurance or Law Offices. Apply at Counting Room.

FOR RENT—FIRST-CLASS STOREROOM and Cellar, No. 182 Liberty street, completely fitted up with Shelving and Counters. Will be rented cheap if called for soon. Inquire at No. 4 Virgin alley. tf

FOR SALE.

ATTENTION, GLASS HOUSES—760 Empty Ham Tierces, coopered and in prime order, for sale by REESE OWENS, 23 Seventh ave.

FOR SALE—300,000 NO. 1 18-INCH Sawed Shingles. 50,000 No. 1 16 do Shaved Shingles, at Lumber Yard of E. F. LIGHTNER & CO., Woods' Run, Ninth Ward, Allegheny city.

100 BBLS. NEW MESS PORK, JUST received, in store and for sale by F. SELLERS & CO.

$800 WILL BUY A FRAME HOUSE of 5 Rooms; Lot 30 by 90 feet, in Gazzam's Orchard, on line of Street Railway. Inquire of T. F. STEWART, 48 Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE—TWO SLIDE VALVE Steam Engines in good order, each 20 inches cylinder by 40 inches stroke. Address Shenango Furnace Co., West Middlesex, Pa.

CHOICE NEW LARD—200 TIERCES in prime order. For sale by F. SELLERS & CO.

FOR SALE—BELTING AND HOSE—Leather and Gum Belting, Copper Rivets, Gum Packing and Hose, as low as any other house, and warranted. HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., 58 Smithfield street. F

LIVERPOOL SALT — 150 SACKS Ground Alum Salt, for curing Hams and Beef, in store and for sale by F. SELLERS & CO.

FOR SALE—ON MOUNT WASHINGTON, an elegant Frame Dwelling, containing 11 Rooms and an unusually large and fine Cellar, with one Acre of Ground, Stable and other Outbuildings. It is located on the corner of Bertha and High streets, five minutes walk from the Inclined Plane, and within twenty minutes of the city Postoffice. The view from this property of the cities, rivers and surrounding country is unsurpassed. For particulars apply to SAMUEL HARPER, Attorney-at-Law, No. 93 Diamond street, or his residence, High street, near the Plane, Mt. Washington. tf

FOR SALE—MACHINERY—NEW AND Second-hand; all kinds for both Iron and Wood Working, with best quality of Manufacturers' Supplies, for sale by H. L. BUTLER, No. 127 Liberty street. tf

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and second-hand, of all sizes. Engines of 2 to 60 horse-power, now on hand for sale cheap. JAMES RILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. allegheny Pa.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

COAL LAND FOR SALE—FROM 300 to 1,000 Acres of Coal with 42 Acres surface, fronting on the Monongahela river, one-half mile below Webster. Also, 230 Acres surface with excellent improvements will be sold on reasonable terms. For further particulars apply to Drs. J. K. VANKIRK, of Elisabeth, T. R. VANKIRK, of McKeesport, R. H. VANKIRK, of West Newton, or Wm. K. VANKIRK, of Greenock. d*tf

FOR SALE—A PLANING MILL AND Sash and Door Factory, with Steam Engine and Boiler, and all necessary Machinery, (all new and in good order), together with Lot of Ground, containing three-quarters of an Acre, situate in West Mansfield, Robinson township, Allegheny county, Pa., and near Mansfield Station of Pan Handle Railroad. Inquire for terms of sale to SAMUEL KENNEDY, Mansfield Valley Postoffice, or to his Attorney, GEO. R. COCHRAN, No. 60 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. d*

NEW LIST OF HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE. For sale by CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, opposite the Postoffice, and fully described in the "Pittsburgh Real Estate Register," giving size, amount, price, terms, condition, and all particulars. It will be sent *free* to any one requesting it. Address CROFT & PHILLIPS, as above.

SPLENDID BUSINESS OPENING.—Distillery, Flouring Mill, Country Store, selling $50,000 worth of goods annually; Saw Mill, six Houses, 86 Acres of Land underlaid with Coal, now open; Fire proof Warehouse, &c., &c. Over $10,000 a year is now being realized out of this Property, and more can be made. Ill health of the owner is his reason for selling. Will sell it as a whole or divide it to suit purchasers.

A FIRST CLASS GROCERY STORE FOR SALE, situate on one of the principal streets of Allegheny city. CROFT & PHILLIPS will give full particulars.

FARM, 78 ACRES, eleven miles from the city by Butler Plank Road, with good improvements. Will be sold low or exchanged for a Stock Farm.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE in a flourishing town in Ohio, on line of Railroad, a manufacturing establishment, all in perfect order, with new machinery. Will be sold at a bargain, or exchanged for City Property.

STOCK FARM, 303 Acres, 2½ miles from Latrobe, Westmoreland County, Pa. Will be sold at a rare bargain, as the owner is determined to sell.

FARM, 120 ACRES, Allegheny County, Pa., New Farm, good House, Fruit and Water, 16 miles from the city. Price $8,000.

BEAUTIFUL FRUIT FARM in Crawford County, Pa., 2 miles from Railroad, well improved and in a first class neighborhood. Will be sold at a bargain.

WOOLEN MILL, SAW MILL, DWELLING and 15 Acres. Rare opening to get into an established business.

SEVERAL COUNTRY STORES in different locations. Full descriptions in the "Register."

LARGE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT, formerly occupied by Hall & Speer, 6th ward, Allegheny city. Will be sold at a great bargain, or leased for a term of years. See "Register."

SPLENDID FARM OF 196 ACRES, one and a half miles from Saltsburg, a thriving town on West Penna. Railroad. Good Brick House of six rooms, bank barn, &c., &c.

CHEAP HOME—80 ACRE FARM, GRIST AND SAW MILL, in Washington county Ohio. The mills are almost new, good house and stable, good fruit and water.

100 ACRE FARM, ONE MILE FROM APOLLO, West Penna. Railroad, in Armstrong county. Comfortable buildings and a delightful location.

240 ACRES, CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA., VERY CHEAP, well suited for division—making two snug farms of 120 acres each, with improvements on each. Price for the whole only $3,000.

SNUG FARM OF 90 ACRES, 18 miles from this city 2½ miles from Hite's Station, West Pennsylvania Railroad. Good land, good fences, and good buildings and water. Terms easy.

SIX ACRES AND TWO DWELLING HOUSES, Blairsville, Pennsylvania. Delightful place to retire to: all the social advantages, good water, bracing air, and five minutes' walk from the railroad depot. Will be sold as a whole, or divided.

HAZELWOOD BUILDING SITE, Lot 40 by 200. Delightful view.

CLIFF STREET RESIDENCE and Lot 60 by 145. Delightful location, good view of the three rivers, the two cities, and the surrounding country.

TO LUMBERMEN, CARPENTERS, OR PLANING MILL OPERATORS.—For Sale—A Planing Mill, Sash and Door Factory, and 3 Acres, in the flourishing town of Freeport. Will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon.

EAST LIBERTY RESIDENCE for exchange for City Property. Brick and Frame House of 9 rooms, three minutes' walk from station. Lot 80 by 150 to a 20-foot street.

All of the above Property and many hundred more will be found, fully described, in the Pittsburgh Real Estate Register. We publish the Register for the benefit of those who desire to buy or sell any kind of property, and will take pleasure in sending it free to all who request it, or it can be had without charge by calling at our Real Estate Rooms, in the Commercial Building opposite the Postoffice.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage on security in Allegheny county, in sums of from $1,000 to $10,000. Apply at the Real Estate Room of CROFT & PHILLIPS, opposite the Postoffice.

NOTICES.

☞ ELECTION NOTICE.—THE Annual Election of Nine Directors of the LAWRENCE SAVINGS BANK, will be held at their Banking House, on MONDAY, November 14, 1870, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.
W. W. YOUNG, Cashier.

☞ OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE CO.—An Election for Thirteen Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office, No. 94 Water street, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of November next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, October 28, 1870.

☞ OFFICE EUREKA INSURANCE COMPANY.—An Election for Thirteen Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year will be held at its office, No. 81 Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, November 8th, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, October 25, 1870.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE STATE BANK OF PITTSBURGH," to be located at Pittsburgh, with a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, with the privilege to increase the same to One Million of Dollars. F

☞ NOTICE—THE PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, having a cash capital of Eighty four Thousand Dollars, and located in the city of Pittsburgh, hereby give notice that they intend to make application to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at the next Session thereof, for additional corporate powers, to wit: For authority to exercise Banking or Discounting privileges by investing or employing their capital and assets in the purchase and discounting of Promissory Notes and other Negotiable Paper and make Loans upon the like security.
WM. PHILLIPS, President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
September 8, 1870. F

DIVIDENDS.

☞ SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. payable on and after the 10th instant.
ROBT. J. STONEY, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, Pa., November 1, 1870.

☞ EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., out of the profits of the last six months, free of tax, payable on and after the 11th inst.
A. LONG, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, November 1, 1870.

☞ THE IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable free of U. S. tax, to Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 11th inst.
J. MAGOFFIN, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, November 1, 1870.

☞ CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH—DIVIDEND—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after the 8th instant.
R. E. WILSON, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, November 1, 1870.

☞ OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE CO.—DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS upon each share of the Capital Stock, out of the earned profits of the last six months, free of Government and State taxes, payable to Stockholders on and after the 8th inst.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, November 1, 1870.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE—CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, Office of Secretary and Treasurer.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on and after November 10th prox. Stockholders registered in New York will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 26 Exchange Place. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 25th inst., and reopened November 11th.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.
Cleveland, Ohio, October 24, 1870.

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY.

ARTIST MATERIALS.

J. G. BACKOFEN & SON,
Dealers in Drawing Instruments,
Oil and Water Colors, and Brushes of all kinds.
Give us a call, at No. 93 Smithfield street.

BRUSHES.

J. D. THOMPSON & CO.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of Brushes,
And Importers and Jobbers of Fancy Goods, Notions and Toys, No. 249 Liberty street, corner of Wood.

W. F. M'ELROY,
Manufacturer of
All kinds of Brushes, and Dealers in Notions, Wholesale and Retail, No. 60 Ferry street.

BANKS.

AMERICAN BANK,
80 FOURTH AVENUE.
Cash Capital ... $200,000.
JOHN FLOYD, President; W. FLOYD, Cashier.

ARTISANS' DEPOSIT BANK,
CORNER THIRD AVENUE AND WOOD ST.
J. F. STARK, Cashier. WM. H. SMITH, President.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY,
92 FOURTH AVENUE.
W. H. EVERSON, President.
W. C. MACRUM, Cashier.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

T. C. JENKINS & BRO.,
Dealers in Teas, Coffees and Spices,
And Manufacturers of Jenkins' celebrated Brands of Flour, 273 and 275 Liberty street.

DRUGGISTS.

CHAS. ABEL & CO.,
Manufacturers of
The celebrated Vegetable Hair Oils, and Dealers in Drugs, Perfumery, Medicines, &c., 172 Wylie av.

J. HENDERSON & BROS.,
Wholesale and Retail
Dealers in Drugs, Paints, Oils and Patent Medicines, 266 Liberty street.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

LORENZ & WIGHTMAN,
Manufacturers of all sizes
Window Glass, Fruit Jars, Bottles of every description, &c., 32 Wood street.

INSURANCE.

ARTISANS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
N. W. COR. OF WOOD ST. AND THIRD AVE.
WM. H. SMITH, Prest. JOHN MOORHEAD, Vice Pres.
J. GARDINER COFFIN, Secretary.

NOTIONS.

JAMES COCHRAN & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
Foreign and Domestic Variety Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, &c., No. 77 Wood street.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Mr. SAMUEL DICKEY,

(Late with F. Sellers & Co.) has been admitted to our firm, to date from August 18, 1870.

ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.,
No. 80 Water street.

TO GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

White Sand, Pure Article,

Delivered in bulk on board of the Railroad Car at $5 00 per ton. Freight to Pittsburgh, 34c per 100 lbs. The cheapest way Sand has ever been offered in St. Louis, for the Pittsburgh market. Address
W. W. YOUNG, BRO & CO.,
615 N. Main street, St. Louis, Mo.

NEW FRUIT.

New London Layer and Dehesa Raisins;
New Zante Currants;
New Citron, Orange and Lemon Peel.
New Smyrna Figs;
New Turkey Prunes;
New Seedless Raisins,

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
JOHN A. RENSHAW,
Corner Liberty and Ninth Streets.

FURS! FURS!

ELEGANT NEW STYLES
Astrachan Sacques,
SEAL SACQUES,
ELEGANT SABLE SETS,
AND ALL THE LOW GRADES
FURS,
FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN,
Embracing the Newest Styles.
McCord & Co.,
OFFER THE LARGEST STOCK OF THE ABOVE GOODS FOR INSPECTION AND AT PRICES THAT CANNOT BE RIVALLED FOR CHEAPNESS.
M'CORD & CO.
131 WOOD STREET.

FOR RENT,
Two Very Desirable Offices
IN
COMMERCIAL BUILDING,
CORNER FIFTH AVENUE AND SMITHFIELD STREET.
APPLY IN COUNTING ROOM.

STATEMENT OF THE

Real Estate Savings Bank,

OCTOBER 31, 1870.

ASSETS.		
Bonds and Mortgages, being first liens on Real Estate		$640,487 84
U. S. 1881 Bonds, at par		25,000 00
Real Estate		2,735 28
Office Furniture		503 80
Cash		48,725 04
Total		$717,451 76
LIABILITIES.		
Due Depositors	$650,631 63	
Due Depositors, Interest, November 1, 1870	16,987 78	
		667,619 41
Balance Contingent Fund		49,834 35
Total		$717,451 76

The above is a true statement,
S. S. CARRIER, Treasurer.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, have examined the Books of the Bank, the Bonds, Mortgages and Securities, and counted the Cash, and find the foregoing statement correct.
NICHOLAS VOEGTLY, Jr.,
H. CHILDS,
WM. H. SMITH,
Committee.

President—ISAAC JONES.
Vice President—WM. H. SMITH.
Accountant—B. C. PARKE.
Solicitor—E. BRADFORD TODD.

TRUSTEES.
Hon. Thomas M. Howe,
Isaac Jones,
D. W. C. Bidwell,
Harvey Childs,
Hon. J. H. Moorhead,
C. G. Hussey,
Jacob Painter,
Nicholas Voegtly,
Wm. H. Smith.

INTEREST ALLOWED on Deposits, at SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, payable to Depositors in May and November, which, if not drawn, will be added to the Principal, and Compounded.

Open for Deposits from 9 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. daily, and every Saturday evening, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9, and from November 1st to May 1st, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Office—63 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FRESH CANNED GOODS.

100 cases Yerkes' Cooks Favorite Tomatoes;
100 cases Winslow's Green Corn;
100 cases Yerkes' and Star Peaches,

Together with an assortment of LIMA BEANS, GREEN PEAS, ASPARAGUS, GREEN GAGES, DAMSONS, STRAWBERRIES, CHERRIES, PINE APPLE, LOBSTERS, SALMON and OYSTERS, all of first quality, for sale at

Lowest Wholesale and Retail Rates,

At the Family Grocery Store of

JNO. A. RENSHAW

Corner Liberty and Ninth Streets.

T.C.JENKINS
F.W.JENKINS
TEAS&COFFEES
FLOUR AND CHEESE
273
275
T.C.JENKINS&BRO.
Liberty St. Pittsburgh.Pa.

JENKINS'
Roasted Coffee,
IN ONE POUND PAPERS.
Trade Mark—The Checkered Front, on every package. Give it a trial.

Lloyds' Great Maps

REVOLVING DOUBLE MAPS
OF THE
United States Continent,

With the U. S. COUNTY MAP, on a scale eight times as large on the reverse side and colored, in 4,000 Counties with enlarged plans, surrounding the County Map of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburgh, and other large cities,

24 FEET SQUARE,

Exhibits 1,000,000 Places.
Cost 1,000,000 Dollars to Produce.

No house complete without a copy. It is a Postoffice Directory, Shippers' Guide, and invaluable to any one.

Price Only $4 00.

FOR SALE BY
R. S. Davis & Co.,
193 LIBERTY STREET.

SILK WARP
CASHMERES
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.

OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Harrisburg, November 1, 1870.

Balance in Treasury, October 31st, 1870	$	1,284,467 28
Applicable to the Payment of Over Due Loans, Relief Notes and Interest Certificates, in Gold		254,773 36
	$	1,029,693 92
Amount of Principal of Loan of June 11, 1840, payable on demand	$	577,510 49
Loans Redeemed During Month of October, 1870.		
Five per cent. Bonds, act of March 31, 1851 at par	$	1,373 00
Five per cent. Bonds, act of June 11, 1840, at par, (accrued interest in gold)		1,785 30
Five per cent. Bonds, act of January 23, 1840 at par		500 00
Five per cent. Bonds, act of April 16, 1845 at par		204 97
Total Amount Redeemed	$	3,864 37
Debt Bearing Coin Interest.		
Four and a half per cent. Bonds	$	112,070 00
Five per cent. Bonds		4,782,010 49
Six per cent. Bonds		3,171,250 00
Total	$	8,075,260 49
Debt Bearing Interest in United States Currency.		
Five per cent. Bonds	$	910,200 00
Six per cent. Bonds		21,989,800 00
Total	$	22,900,000 00
Debt on which Interest has been Stopped.		
Five per cent. Bonds	$	149,227 80
Six per cent. Bonds		9,148 56
Total	$	158,376 36
Debt Bearing No Interest.		
Loan Relief, Act of May 4, 1841	$	96,397 00
Interest Certificates Unclaimed		4,448 38
Domestic Creditors		44 67
Total	$	100,890 05
Recapitulation of Public Debt.		
Debt Bearing Coin Interest	$	8,075,260 49
Debt Bearing Interest in U. S. Currency		22,900,000 00
Debt on which Interest has been Stopped		158,376 36
Debt Bearing no Interest		100,890 05
Total Debt, October 31, 1870	$	31,234,526 90
Amount of Debt Redeemed and Purchased since November 30, 1869	$	1,580,014 05

Published in compliance with Section 8 of the Act approved April 13, 1870.

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
J. F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor General.
W. W. IRWIN,
State Treasurer.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Banner Tobacco Works.

AUSTIN & CO.,
31 SIXTH STREET
(LATE ST. CLAIR).
Tobacco,
CIGARS, SNUFF, &c.,
AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Connecticut Seed and Havana Leaf
MADE A SPECIALTY.
☞ Give us a Call or send us an Order. myba

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1870.

THE discovery of the wrecked *Cambria* is the concluding chapter of the terrible disaster. There is no reason for expecting tidings of passengers or others who were on board. But for the almost miraculous escape of the single survivor, probably the fate of the *Cambria* would have been classed among the mysteries which include half a dozen steamships and their human cargoes not heard of since they sailed.

IT is rumored that the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad is about to be leased to the Pennsylvania Company on the terms of the Fort Wayne lease; and it is reported also, that in view of the effect which this measure will have on the Lake Shore Road certain large stockholders in that Company are striving for the majority, and that a lively time is expected, etc., etc., etc. We will simply remark, that what is proposed to be done has been made secure, and "there will be no use, gentlemen!"

IT seems hardly credible, it is, however, stated as true that among the Germans expelled from Paris is the great oriental scholar JULIUS VON MOHL. In 1830 he resigned a professorship in the University of Tuebingen to accept an invitation to a professorship in the College of France. He is now in his seventieth year and a member of the Institute of France. One of the most celebrated orientalists in Europe, his reputation has long attracted students from all parts of the world to attend his lectures in Paris. He is the author of various works of reputation.

THE assembling of a great number of French officers of high rank, by the order of King WILLIAM, in accordance with the wish of NAPOLEON, at Wilhelmshohe, will probably be regarded as "significant." It is very likely that there is some meaning in it, and the opportunity is a good one for those who delight to speculate about matters concerning which the least possible is known. Those who think that a scheme is on foot to reorganize the French prisoners in the hands of the Prussians into an army to reinstate the Emperor, or some such thing, are privileged to assert that such is the real meaning of the report. At present there is no information that it is not.

THE political canvass in New York is one of the most energetic on both sides known for many years. In the city the registrations foreshadow an immense vote, accounted for by the salutary encouragement by Federal authority to thousands of citizens who have heretofore not dared to brave the perils of either registering or voting. We are assured that "the apathy which has so long crippled the Republican party in that city has been dispelled. The classes most interested in good government have taken the first step toward securing it." If anything like honest voting can be had, the Democratic majority will be diminished by considerable. Although the Republicans in the rural districts are unusually active, it is too much to expect that they will carry the State.

AS was foreseen would be the case, those Americans who thought it would be a fine thing to permit themselves to be shut up in Paris are getting out as fast and by any means they can. Hundreds of them have arrived in London, glad enough to escape from famine within and great guns without. It is reported that Minister WASHBURNE will leave when the bombardment begins. He has been a good deal praised for the part he has played since the Republic was declared, but there are those who have doubts about the perfect propriety of his course. But concerning his efforts, in which he is said to have been industrious, to relieve Americans from their voluntary imprisonment, there will be no difference of opinion. It was lucky for them that our Minister, whether by a correct or mistaken notion of things, had placed himself in a position where he could so much assist them. We believe it is their united testimony that things are bad enough in Paris, which receives confirmation from the cable reports.

IT is the habit of the Revenue Reformers to refer to Pennsylvania manufacturers as demanding Protection at the expense of the country as a whole. These Reformers might better employ themselves in giving a reason why they oppose free tea, coffee, sugar, spices and other articles of prime necessity consumed by everybody and entering into the cost of whatever we make or grow. From these articles we collect sixty million dollars annually, which is paid by consumers. Why not cease to collect this sum? Pennsylvania manufacturers certainly will not be found opposing it; but thus far the Reformers have failed to declare themselves in favor of it. Are they sincere? The question is a fair one, and we would like to have the Chicago *Tribune*, which takes upon itself the labor of champion in the West for the Reform cause, give a reason for maintaining high duties on the necessaries we have named, none of which we grow, and virtual free trade in iron and other things, all of which we produce in abundance. The Pennsylvania manufacturers are unjustly accused. They do not perceive the wisdom of laying heavy duties on articles of universal consumption which we do not and other countries do produce, and light duties on what we are able to supply at home.

IF France could expel her foe, and rise as a great Republic by proclamation, she would not long remain in her present pitiable condition, and GAMBETTA would be the hero of the operation. His latest performance in that line is what must be regarded as the ludicrous part of a great tragedy. He gives notice that the "time for weakness and treachery is past," when nothing was ever more apparent than that the Provisional Government, of which he is so conspicuous a member, is famous for nothing so much as "weakness." If "treachery" cannot be justly added, jealousies, small and mean, too, surely can. It is not surprising that the threatened resignation of TROCHU on this account should be reported. It is impossible to believe that were not demoralization almost the universal fact, something like a leader, recognized and capable of deeds, not words merely, would have risen in the period of the terrible schooling which France has had since she plunged headlong into the conflict in which she has been crushed. It is difficult to believe that France, even under the reverses with which she was visited at the start, is capable of nothing better than these proclamations, which signify nothing in war,—but so it would seem. The world had a right to expect that a man would appear suited to the crisis, at least capable of making respectable her cause, desperate as it was. And the worst part of it is the utter destruction of all grounds of expectation by the friends of good government in the future. For, left to herself to shape her own course, what reason have we to expect anything in the interest of progress or liberty?

AMONG the most important of the subjects that will demand thoughtful action on the part of the Legislature of Pennsylvania at the approaching session is that of the revision of the civil code of the Commonwealth. The commission that has been engaged upon this important task for several years has about completed its work. The committee of three Senators and three Assemblymen of the Legislature of 1870, who were to examine into the labors of the Code Commission and report at the next session of the Legislature, will be ready with the code for final action. As this is not merely a condensation and revision of all the public acts and statutes relating to the civil code of the State, but contains new sections, involving changes in the law, time is required for the people and the press, as well as the legislators, to examine and decide upon it for themselves. Aside from all personal reasons it is evident that no three men in an appointed commission and no six men in a legislative committee can so perfect a new system of laws, making a change in the system of taxation, the forms of legal proceedings and in the number of judges in some districts, that it will not need alterations to suit it to the requirements of a community with such great and varied interests as this State. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the judges and lawyers and general public throughout the State will carefully watch this matter, suggest such revisions in the revised code as their experience dictates and see to it that all interested are given ample opportunity to know what their servants have done in the matter, so that whatever is unjust or impolitic may be amended before it is too late.

THE WAR AND AMERICAN PROSPERITY.

When the last great European war prevailed, there were no Atlantic steamers and no Atlantic cables. These wonderful inventions, by the social and economical revolutions which they have brought about, have so disturbed the data and conclusions of the past, that some time, it appears, must still elapse before the changes effected in the relations of the various nations of the world to one another, can be exactly measured. No doubt, it was partly in view of the intimate connection thus established between Europe and America, that people anticipated such violent perturbations of different kinds in the latter country as the results of great agitations in the former. When France declared war on Germany, not a few Americans were as much excited by the prospect of financial and commercial disturbances and shifting of equilibrium in this country, as if it were about to become the scene of hostilities, or were a next-door neighbor of the belligerents. A German contemporary gives some illustrations of the mistaken notions with which the course of the war was looked forward to. The sudden fall of the American bonds at the commencement of the war was a mere vibration, the consequence of a momentary feeling of insecurity. The actual effect of the war has been to make them seem a more valuable possession, and American paper stands higher to-day in Frankfort than ever, while gold is lower than it was before the declaration of war. The hopes entertained of rise in the price of wheat have turned out thus far fallacious. As every one knows, besides the unavoidable waste incidental to it, war causes a more than ordinary consumption of breadstuffs. In France we also learn fearful want prevails. And yet the price of grain in this country is not raised. The explanation is supposed to be that the French consumers are not in a condition to buy, while the demand of Germany beyond its own production has hitherto been supplied from the abundant stores of Russia and Hungary. Should the war continue through the winter, it is not unlikely that the European sources of supply may be exhausted and the American market may be called on to make up the deficiency, the immediate effect of which would of course be to raise the price of the article. In fact, hides and leather are the only American articles of which the market has been perceptibly affected by the war. The fact is certainly a remarkable as it is an unexpected phenomenon, that by so tremendous a convulsion as that of the conflict between France and Germany the trade of this country is so slightly touched, favorably or otherwise.

An explanation of the phenomenon, according to our German contemporary, is to be found in the vastness of our internal commerce. The entire trade-machinery of our gigantic complexity of States has become so great as to form a system with its own center of gravity, and is therefore not liable to have its equilibrium disturbed, or to be thrown out of its usual track, as formerly, by foreign influence. Taking all things into account, it is thought certain that the prosperity of this country neither has lost nor will lose anything by the war. The present partial arrest of immigration will be more than compensated by the increase which is destined to take place on the return of peace. It is not thought this will be much affected by the destruction of life which the war has caused; so great is the superfluity of labor in Germany, and so much are the Germans predisposed to change their place, that emigration beyond the sea must continue yet for a long time.

AS WE remarked a few days ago, it did not appear certain at once, on the occupation of Rome by the King of Italy, whether or not the temporal power of the Holy See had been abrogated, or whether it was the purpose of the Italian Government to continue it. In the future, much might depend upon the recognition of the *principle* by Italian statesmen, if the Kingdom of Italy is destined to endure, and the principle of the temporal or political rule might be as firmly maintained in the public law of Europe by the sovereignty of two acres as of ten thousand square miles. All doubts on the subject are at last set aside, if the cable dispatch from Rome, contained in the COMMERCIAL of yesterday, is rightly understood. In it we read that "all political authority of the Pope and Holy See in Italy is abolished and will remain so." In connection with this subject it is interesting to learn that the Catholic subjects of King WILLIAM have exerted themselves to procure the patronage of their King for the Pope in his distress. Some time ago a large number of the Catholic citizens of Berlin held a meeting, under the presidency of a high government functionary, and resolved to offer his Majesty a petition on the subject. In it they call upon King WILLIAM, in appropriate terms, to take steps which may secure the Holy Father in the enjoyment of the independence essential to the right exercise of his high office. The wonderful change that has come over the world of Europe is indicated in the fact that a Protestant sovereign is recognized as the only power to whom the head of the Catholic Church, in his helplessness, can look for aid. As ruler of Prussia the King has many Catholic subjects, whose feelings and interests he is bound to consult as much as possible, and as the prospective Emperor of Germany the religious sentiments of many millions more of the same faith, become an element of concern to him. Without reference to the present embarrassment of the Papal See, the Catholics of South Germany, influenced by their spiritual guides, regard with little favor subjection to Protestant rule. In view of these things, it seems likely that the question of the Pope's temporal power is one of some difficulty just now to German politicians. We may, however, be pretty sure that, whatever King WILLIAM might be inclined to do, he would not dare to affront the liberal Protestantism of Germany, by repeating on any scale, the part of the French Emperor in Italy.

Civil Service Reform.

George William Curtis, in his lecture in New York upon Civil Service Reform, epitomized the situation in the following manner:

Economy, honor, honesty, were once of some importance in this country, but now politics are a mere scramble for office. The public service of the United States is now wretchedly performed, and at a higher rate than the service of any private corporation or mercantile house in the country. There are, no doubt, men of the highest character in the civil service, but they are exceptions. How could a modest, faithful man be attracted by a competition of impudence, not of integrity or capability? If the civil service were placed on the same service as the army and navy it would become a national glory, not a national shame. Only last year it was proved that a Congressman had sold, openly sold, various offices. This was a revival of the practice of political parties in the last and worst days of ancient Rome. When Rome was rotten, then it was that her posts of honor and profit were put up to the highest bidder.

He denounced "our present degrading civil service as the work of Aaron Burr—his whole legacy to the country. 'It is a detestable system,' said Henry Clay, 'drawn from the worst period of the Roman Republic, and if continued will land us in as degrading a despotism as that of Constantinople.'" Mr. Curtis says we have not yet had from any President a single manly protest against it. General Grant promised a reformation, but Secretary Cox's removal shows that it was too strong for him.

THE Harrisburg *Journal* makes the following statements, the truth of which no observing man will seriously question: "No man is ever renominated for Governor or President by the politicians; these are invariably soured, offended and alienated in the distribution of executive patronage. One is gratified and ninety-nine are disappointed. Renominations are from the people, given to faithful public servants, who resolutely go forward in right doing, sustaining the good and rebuking the evil, regardless of whom it effects."

THE guillotine is going to work without delay. The day Secretary Delano entered the Interior Department, it was announced that he purposes making a number of changes in the clerical force of the Department. We wonder whether these changes will be the result of examination proving those removed to be incompetent, or will be made to please politicians.

THE New York *Post*, referring to General Schenck's threatened contest against Campbell, says "it would be an outrage to take the seat, merely because Schenck has the power of a party behind him." Admitted; but will it not be a greater outrage to give Campbell the seat upon a majority gained upon illegal votes in one or two precincts.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

On the first instant, the Secretary of the Treasury received the first application to exchange five-twenty bonds, held as securities for the national bank circulation, for new bonds issued under the provisions of the Funding bill. The request came from the First National Bank of Altoona, Pennsylvania, which desires to exchange $110,000 in five-twenties deposited by them as security for an equal amount of bonds bearing five, four and a half and four per cent. interest. The bank will be notified that their application is granted.

A large refrigerator car containing about three tons of beef, arrived at the Hudson River Railroad depot, New York, Tuesday morning, direct from California. When the car was opened the meat was found to be in a splendid state of preservation. The meat thus brought can be sold at one-half the price which is now charged.

A Washington dispatch states that the friends of Senator Morton are urging the President to continue Mr. Motley as Minister to England until the expiration of the present term of the Indiana Legislature, when it is suggested Motley's resignation shall be accepted and Morton appointed. The Indiana Legislature meets biennially, and could not elect a Senator in Morton's stead, and the Governor of that State would have the appointment of a man to fill Morton's unexpired term, thus securing the Republicans a Senator for the next two years.

Worthington, Indiana, boasts of a billiard table of the old-fashioned kind, and the only one of the kind in the State. It is a six pocket table twelve feet wide by eighteen feet long, and was manufactured in New Orleans in 1821, and often used as a dancing floor, accommodating two cotillion sets.

This thing of woman's rights may go too far, thought Mrs. Elizabeth Garland, in New York, the other night, when three females knocked her down and robbed her of her valuables and tried to cut off her finger to secure a valuable ring.

One of the Jesuit Fathers at Belen College, Cuba, who devotes much of his time to the study of winds, rains and hurricanes, it is stated, predicted, five days before their occurrence, the hurricanes in Cuba of October 7th and 19th. The Father predicted a much more serious storm on October 25th. Singularly, the Cuba cable reports that on October 30th a hurricane occurred much more terrific in its effects than any that had taken place for some time. As the prediction was verified only five days later than the time appointed, the storm rules adopted by the Jesuit Father deserve attention.

In some of the States it is said to be absolutely necessary for a politician to acquire success by joining every secret society that exists. The more "grips" he is acquainted with, and the more "passwords" with which he is familiar, the better his chances for securing votes. Besides the secret associations, it is advisable, if not imperative, that he become a part and parcel of the benevolent and church societies of his State. Says a correspondent who sketches this matter at length: I apprehend that the time is coming when there will not be one man on end in the United States; not one solitary monument to one's self; not one separate identity, but that all our statesmen shall enter the public arena on the Masonic ram, and go up to fame through successive passwords and a profound knowledge of the proper knuckle to grip in shaking hands at the polls.

In St. Louis there are forty-eight banks and banking institutions, representing an aggregate capital of $17,000,000; fifty-eight fire and life insurance companies; forty incorporated manufacturing companies; thirty-five newspapers; one hundred and twenty-five churches; forty charitable institutions, such as asylums, homes, &c.; twenty-three colleges; five libraries, forty-one public schools; capable of accommodating 15,000 pupils, and representing $5,000,000; sixty five schools, private and connected with churches.

It would seem that the rewards at the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition were too widely distributed to afford much satisfaction. This in the fine art department, especially. Nobody got a gold medal, but there was a shower of diplomas and small silver medals. The man who showed seal presses and seal wax impressions got as much silver as the man who exhibited portraits and dramatic figures. An artist gets only a diploma for portraits, while the person who engraves door and copper plates, carries off a silver medal. The mechanic who makes the picture frames has a bigger medal than most of those who compose the picture to be put into them. A worker in women's back hair has greater reward than he who paints a drowned Ophelia and her wet locks. And so it comes that there is no peace, and a wicked wagging of tongues.

It is wonderful to observe how feudal authority, especially in Scotland, is still asserted and submitted to. Lately, in Dumfries, the Duke of Buccleugh ordered all his tenants to vote for the Tory candidate for the House of Commons.

The silver mines of Nevada are found to be exceedingly prolific and apparently inexhaustible, at least for years to come. The best ore yields, after being milled, from $2,000 to $3,000 per ton; while some will yield $1,000, and some only $300. The richest deposits are said to be in Elko county.

The best that can be done for illegitimate and abandoned infants, the *Medical Gazette* thinks, will ultimately be found in the adoption of the "cottage system;" in the abandonment of large asylums and hospitals, and the erection in their stead, of numerous small and inexpensive structures—little sanitary villages, so to speak—in the pure air beyond the city limits. The Cottage Hospital at Ventnor, England, has been found to work admirably in the case of adults, and a similar plan for the rearing of infants, under such careful management as that of the Nursery and Child's hospital, would incalculably reduce the death rate among the little ones taken in charge.

A Shanghae circular of September 6 says: "The chief feature of interest during the last fortnight has been the unexpected rising of the Yangtse to a higher level than has been experienced since 1848 and 1849. The water is now nearly two feet higher than the flood of last year, but still six inches less than 1849, and three feet less than 1848. In those years the Hunan, Honan and Szechuen waters arrived at their full force simultaneously with a continuous series of local heavy rains. This year the floods have been entirely owing to the effect of Szechuen waters, which commenced passing I-chang in its intensity on the 8th of July, causing the destruction of a vast quantity of property and three to four thousand people. This year the effect of the flood, as felt locally, will be about as disastrous as last summer's."

The new married woman's property law in England has gone into effect. A woman's earnings are hereafter her own; a policy of insurance is her own; she may sue and be sued separately; a husband is not liable for his wife's anti-marriage debts.

The usual October gales have been unusually severe this season, and we have to record a very large amount of damage to American shipping. The total losses amount to $236,000, comprising a total of 66 vessels of all classes. There have been lost during the past month 9 steamers, 8 ships, 7 barks, 14 brigs, 28 schooners. Of these 37 were wrecked, 3 burned, 13 abandoned at sea, 1 sunk by collision, 1 foundered, and 9 missing and not heard from. Of this large list 13 of all classes belong to New York. This estimate of losses does not include cargoes.

PERSONAL.

Kate Field says the publishers of the *Atlantic* gave her $500 for her article on Fechter's *Hamlet*. How much did Fechter pay for it.

The sixty-one lots at a cash cost of $100,000 bought by General Schenck in Duluth were for a land company, and not for himself.

Mr. Mignot, the American painter, left Paris at the last moment, and, with his wife, a Baltimore lady, and children, sought a refuge in Brighton. Shortly after his arrival he was attacked with small-pox, and was carried from one lodging house to another till he died, leaving his family entirely unprovided for, for he was compelled to leave his pictures and other effects behind him in the French capital. Mr. Ruskin has sent £20 to the poor widow, and it is to be hoped that a subscription for her benefit will be opened in artistic circles.

A European letter says: "Thiers' presence, never commanding in his best days, has not improved by age. A little, weazened, stooping old man, whose face has been gashed by the barber, and whose long bleached locks fly about at the least motion of the air; sharp-nosed, shaggy-eyebrowed, and long-chinned; with large ears, thin back-head, and enormous frontage; always ready to smile; wearing more incredulity of countenance than even Talleyrand ever did; nervous, quick, impulsive, and yet not irascible; both positive and plausible, cold and gracious, saying no with more winning air than others say yes; and with a live soul looking out of such large crystalline eyes as God gives only at long periods. Thiers is a man whose personal appearance is never admired and never forgotten. He is beyond doubt the most intelligent man in France. His enemies say he is the most insincere."

The will of Admiral Dahlgren directs that "a bronze statue be erected over the remains of my dearly beloved son, Ulric Dahlgren, and to his historical vindication from the base aspersions of those who countenanced the savage barbarity with which his remains were treated. And I do charge upon all my descendants that they shall spare no means or efforts to carry out this purpose, which I still hope God may grant me time to do myself."

OHIO NEWS.

There were fifty-five deaths from consumption in Cincinnati during October.

Dayton has a six-legged cow.

John and George Ham, sons of Michael Ham, of Youngstown, have been lost since the 28th day of September. They are aged respectively eight and ten years. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by their father.

The Norwalk *Reflector* says: "Uncle" John Dounce, as he was familiarly called by almost everybody, departed this life on Saturday morning last, in the 80th year of his age. Mr. Dounce was one of the very earliest settlers in this county; of noble impulse and generous of heart; ready at all times to assist those in trouble and affliction. His funeral was attended on Sunday afternoon by many friends from the residence of his son-in-law, Col. H. Kellogg.

Dr. Galletine, the Cleveland murderer, is a member of the Congregational Church at Oberlin, and a society meeting is called to take action in his case.

J. A. Burkholder, of Franklin township, Summit county, says he husked 102 bushels of corn in six hours, on the 27th ult., and wants some one to beat it if they can.

Mrs. Mayock, a respectable married lady residing two miles from Eaton, committed suicide Monday morning by cutting her throat with a razor. She died in a few moments after the act. No cause is known or assigned for the suicide.

The Bellefontaine *Republican* says the potato crop in Logan county is an average in quantity, and of most excellent quality. They are selling in that market at from fifty to seventy-five cents per bushel.

THE FIVE MILLION FUND.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

It is not pleasant to utter unwelcome truths, yet it may sometimes become a duty. I can hardly be suspected of having private advantage in view, as, through the kindness of Providence, I am independent of the frowns, as I do not seek the favor, of those in high places. I publish these pieces in a secular journal, partly because these questions, as discussed in the late Synod, were reported substantially in several of our daily papers. Yet I have heard no complaints; but, on the contrary, it is customary in our church courts to pass a *vote of thanks* for such favors. My aim has been to develope a little more fully the able argument of Rev. Dr. Howard, and one or two others. If there is fault any where it must lie at the door of those friends of the Seminary who *do such things*, not with those who report them in their true character and tendencies. This is my apology to any who may make complaint in this direction.

But "you are an enemy of the Seminary." This was the ready *argument* employed in the Presbytery, when this discussion took place. I reply with Paul's question: "Am I become your enemy because I tell you the truth?" If in any of my *facts* or in the inferences from them, I have made mistakes, let it be shown. I do not fear this test. My authorities as to the nature of the teachings of the Seminary, I believe to be unimpeachable, and my inferences from those facts I think cannot be successfully refuted. If to be "a friend of the Seminary" it is required that I should receive and adopt implicitly and without reserve, all that is said and done by its agents and professors for its supposed advancement—in *that sense* I am not a friend of the Seminary.

But who are the real *enemies* of the institution? They are those who seriously damage all our benevolent operations by such extravagant positions as these: "The Professors are overworked and underpaid;" "they are obliged to be pastors as well as Professors, in order to obtain the means of living." "We are letting our Seminaries *starve* on $2,000 and a house rent free for each Professor." "Our Seminary is a *disgrace* to the church." "Two thousand dollar men will not suit us." "In order to get and keep the right sort of men we must give $4,000," in other words we must pay at the rate of $8,000 for a year's teaching—teaching which a few years practice makes familiar as A B C. Now if I should adopt and defend such extravagancies as these, I believe I would be "an enemy to the Seminary," and indeed to all our schemes of benevolence. I impugn no man's motives—I speak of the tendencies of things.

Some of our wisest and best men regard a professor's chair as very much a *sinecure*—a fine salary with light labor—and as furnishing official *prizes* to tempt the ambition of the ministry. Even the burden of *government*, which is often a heavy one in a literary institution, is no care or trouble in a theological school. Peace, order, quiet, obedience to authority and attention to study may be expected there, if anywhere. In this respect, also, a theological professorship is a *sinecure*, a chair of ease, a post of honor as well as of profit. The influence which it bestows in many cases is very considerable. And just as a lawyer in large practice often gives it up to occupy a judgeship with a comparatively small salary so should the honor and leisure and influence of a professorship be esteemed as no small part of the perquisites of the office.

Let any hard working pastor, with a salary such as many even of the city ministers receive, look at this matter. Suppose you had to preach to your congregation only seven months in the year, after which you had five months for recreation. You might employ it in traveling for health, in authorship—in any way that pleased you best. Suppose you received $100 for each of the thirty weeks of your ministerial duty. Suppose that each succeeding year, after the first, you had a new set of hearers so that you could use your old discourses indefinitely. Suppose you had no pastoral visits to pay, no sick-beds to instruct and comfort, no funerals to attend and no funeral sermons to deliver. Can you believe that, as compared with your present labors and sacrifices, you would be "overworked and underpaid?" Every pastor can make the application.

Pious and thoughtful men believe that there is in the Presbyterian Church, especially since the late re-union, a tendency to extravagance, both in the number of salaried offices and in their needless expense. Of this tendency they regard the very unwise spirit of rivalry among theological institutions. It may flatter professorial vanity, but our churches will not give thousands of dollars to foster such a spirit. It is a matter of small concern to them which of these schools of the prophets eclipses the others.

I have only to add that I have not called in question the abilities of the brethren of the Seminary. The question is not what they are capable of, but what have they actually performed? For example, does it require a *very great man*, with a *very great salary*, to teach Hodge's Outlines of Theology? Does it exceed the capacity of even a *despised* "two thousand dollar man?"

I must believe, and I know that I am not singular in this, that our professors have not acted wisely in countenancing this proposed increase of their very respectable salaries. They ought to have said to the projectors of this movement: "Brethren, we are not anxious for more money. We have managed to live very comfortably through times of pressure for years past, and our families are in no danger of suffering. We are not *overworked nor underpaid*. Let the sixty or seventy thousand dollars be appropriated where it is really needed. Give it to the hundreds of our poor congregations which are sorely crippled by heavy debt, and to the thousands of destitutions which have no place of worship, no one to break to them "the bread of life"—where silent Sabbaths are the rule and the house of God the rare exception. We are as well paid as the Secretaries of our Board; we are *far better* paid than our foreign missionaries, with scarce a tithe of their toils and self-denials. Some of us are believed to be already so well off as to save a very comfortable *overplus* from our annual income, and we dread the influence of this movement upon the benevolence of the church." Even the thoughtless worldling would appreciate a spirit such as this. It ought to have ruled in the Seminary.

W. A.

STATE NEWS.

A daughter of Benjamin Shipley, of Mifflintown, aged fourteen, fell into the canal on Monday and was drowned.

The borough of Greenville, Mercer county, is out of debt and has money in the treasury. Happy people!

A new Methodist Episcopal Church is to be dedicated at Osceola, Clearfield county, on Sunday next.

Mr. Ed. Lee, of Huston township, Clearfield county, who was hurt a few days ago while working with a stump machine, died on Friday last from his injuries.

In the Welsh Calvanistic Methodist (Presbyterian) Synod which was held at Plymouth on the 22d ult., the ministers and elders present unanimously passed the following resolution: That we firmly disapprove the custom of holding funerals on the Sabbath day; that we advise our ministers and preachers to decline officiating at them, and that we counsel the members of our churches to discountenance them, except in cases of absolute necessity, which are to be decided by the officers or session of every church.

Du Chaillu is to lecture to the children of Altoona on the 17th inst.

A gentleman named W. Caustand, living in Phillipsburg, killed two deer at one shot last week.

A wild white man, known only by the name of "Comanche Bill," and able to speak but very little English, recently presented himself to a Justice of the Peace in Leavenworth, in company with a white woman, for the purpose of getting married. He said he had a large number of squaw wives, but had concluded to be married in our style and go home to Pennsylvania (whence he was abducted forty years ago) in search of his friends.

James Schebee and Charles Wampole were killed in the Pottstown Iron Company's ore mines, near Oakland station, Chester county, on the 26th ult., by the caving in of a large body of earth.

The Philadelphia *Press* appeared a few days ago in an entirely new dress. It is now about the handsomest paper on our exchange list, and one of the best.

While some men were drilling a hole in the rock in the eastern end of Brooke's Tunnel, Somerset county, they ignited an old charge in the rock that had never been exploded. James Nolen had his left leg and right arm crushed, and has since died. Edward Flannigen had his back seriously injured, and John Flipback received some slight injuries.

The soldiers' monument at Carlisle is rapidly approaching completion. It is said it will be a very fine affair when finished.

The 126th regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers will hold a reunion in Chambersburg on the 21st of December.

Erie and Greenville felt an earthquake shock Tuesday evening. In the former place doors jarred, windows rattled, and tall smokestacks perceptibly trembled. In Greenville a rumbling noise accompanied the tremor.

A man in Lycoming county claims to have husked one hundred bushels of corn from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M., and bound the stalks. Next?

Allentown offers a reward of $2,000 for the detection and conviction of any parties who may set fire to any building in that city.

Thomas J. Wade died last week in upper Providence, Mongomery county, in the ninety fourth year of his age. He was never married and had lived a hermit's life for over half a century, in a dilapidated hovel. He had no relatives. In order to save trouble for his executors he purchased his tomb stone two years ago, and had it inscribed with his name and age, which was put down at ninety-four. It is rumored that he has either willed his property for a cemetery or to the county.

Nathaniel Henry, an old and esteemed citizen of Kittanning, died on Tuesday, aged sixty-three.

An old lady named Mrs. Moore, of Miller Farm, Venango county, attempted on Tuesday to start a fire by pouring oil from a can into the stove, and with the usual result. The can exploded, and the old lady was burned to death.

The Kittanning *Free Press* says: R. L. Brown, Esq., handed us, some time since, lumps of salt which, he informed us, were thrown up from the Soper well, on the east bank of the Allegheny river, between Hillville and Monterey stations, from a depth of 1,025 feet. The specimens which we have are pure salt, and very fine grained. If there is a large quantity of this kind of salt in that locality, it will pay to sink a shaft to it.

The Lewisburg *Chronicle* says that a relic of aboriginal days can now be seen at the store of I. Nesbit & Bro., in that place. It is a sand stone weighing some 156 or 200 pounds, upon which the track of a moccasin foot is imprinted as distinctly as if a person had stepped upon a bed of stiff clay but yesterday. The track is that of a common sized adult's foot, with every mark, even that of the string which fastened the moccasin, as distinctly as it could be made. The stone was slightly broken at the heel and upon removing the broken portion, the stone beneath showed that compressed appearance which would necessarily be shown when a person stands upon a semi-yielding mass. How long ago that track was impressed, or the length of time required in solidifying that hard stone is a nice question for geologists. The stone was found in one of the piers of the old bridge.

VIEWS OF A STATESMAN.

Senator Trumbull on Civil Service Reform and the Alabama Claims.

Senator Trumbull addressed his fellow-citizens in Chicago Tuesday evening on some of the most conspicuous questions of the day. After discussing the currency question he proceeded as follows:

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Passing from this consideration of the currency, I desire to call your attention to another evil existing in the Government, and which calls loudly for reform. I allude to the manner of selecting and appointing officers under the Federal Government. [Applause.] It is a crying evil, demoralizing in tendencies, and I do not know but I should be justified in saying, corrupting in many instances in its practices. It must be corrected, if you would have an economical and honest administration of your government. There are in the departments at Washington some three or four thousand clerks, and there are local officers, as you all know, scattered through all the Congressional districts of the United States. As long ago as General Jackson's time, I think it was, the doctrine was promulgated that to the victors belong the spoils; which, being interpreted, meant that when a party came into power in the Federal Government it had a right to appropriate all the offices to itself. To some extent that is probably correct. It is expected that any administration, having views and measures to carry out, would call around it its friends, rather than its enemies, to give effect to its policy; particularly where the officer was charged with a duty that required the exercise of discretion. But many, and nearly all, of these clerks in the departments have merely mechanical duties to perform. No discretion whatever is required. This doctrine, that to the victors belong the spoils, to the extent that it was carried may be very questionable. But we have not stopped with that. The doctrine now is, not only that to the victors belong the spoils, but that the spoils belong to that particular man in the party who happens to be a member of Congress. I can speak the more particularly upon this subject here in Chicago, because, as far as I know, the appointments of Federal officers in the city of Chicago have not been controlled by the local member, but as a general rule, they have been controlled by the Representative from the district who was friendly to the administration throughout the country.

I wish to tell you how these appointments in the departments at Washington are made. Nearly all the clerks, or a great many of them, owe their positions there to the recommendation of some member of Congress, and I am told that, in some of the departments, books have actually been opened, and members of Congress given credit for so many clerks, and charged with the clerk when he is appointed. Now, if these persons were appointed simply on account of their high qualifications, it would do; but their appointment is a reward for political services, and without reference to qualification in hundreds of instance. A member, perhaps from Kansas, goes to one of the Secretaries in Washington with a friend who has come all the way from that State, and wants a clerkship in one of the departments. He says to the Secretary, "I have a friend here that I want you to appoint clerk." But the Secretary tells him, "There are no vacancies in my department. I have now more clerks than I have any use for." "But this is a particular friend of mine. He stood by me in the canvass. He was in the nominating convention when I was nominated for Congress, and you must give him a place. It will never do to let him go home to Kansas, after having come here, without a position. You must turn somebody out, and give him a place." And the Secretary looks over his list to see if there is any clerk who has not a member of Congress behind him [laughter]; and if he finds such a one, out he goes, and in comes a new man, who, perhaps, can neither spell nor write. [Laughter.] But suppose that a member of Congress stands behind every clerk, what is to be done? "O, give him a temporary place—give him temporary employment." Well, he is given temporary employment. The Secretary does not like to offend a member of Congress, because he is dependent upon him, and, before the session is over, there comes down from the department a request for an appropriation of $100,000 to pay for extra clerk hire. How do you suppose the members from Kansas will vote on that bill? You will not only have more clerks than you want, but you multiply the expenses of the government. Secretary Cox, [loud applause] who has just retired from the Interior Department—a thoroughly honest, conscientious and upright man, whose retirement I exceedingly regret—who was attempting to introduce some reforms into that department, tells you how it operated there, and you will pardon me if I read a sentence or two from what he says upon the subject:

"The greater portion of the time of Cabinet officers is constantly occupied by mere applications for petty places, and so long as personal application can procure such appointments this evil cannot be remedied. Instead of giving the best of our time and strength to the really important business of administration, as the people suppose we are doing, it is only the remnants of either that are available, and that after we have been dogged and harrassed by a never ceasing stream of applicants and their friends, who are supposed to be influential. This is almost as true to day as it was last year. There is no remedy but one which cuts up by the root the whole system of the dispensation of the public patronage as a matter of favor or of political claim, so called.

"The dependence of appointees upon influence for their positions has led to a tacit assumption that members of Congress have the right to dictate appointments and removals, and it is often done in utter ignorance of the qualifications possessed or required of the applicant. Nothing is more common than for a demand to be made for appointments to the higher grades, or for promotions to them, as if experience in the public work had nothing to do with the matter, and it were only a question of a greater or less share of the public patronage to the gentleman making the nomination. It has become no uncommon thing to find in the departments new and youthful appointees drawing salaries and holding the grades of chiefs and important divisions, which old and experienced men were in fact, doing the work on the pay of the lowest class clerk. The reason for it will be found to be that it has been done on the importunate request of a prominent politician, who had political debts to pay in the district or State."

What an exhibition is this, of the condition of things, which has grown up at Washington under this system of controlling appointments by the member of Congress. But this not only prevails at Washington, but it reaches down among the people, and a reform in this respect must come from the people, because members of Congress, like men elsewhere, are not willing to let go some of that money, and that power and patronage which they have. It is used as a means to return to Congress again, and they control, as a general thing, the local appointments in their districts absolutely. If a postmaster is to be appointed, the Representative tells the Postmaster General whom he must appoint. The member tells the postmaster whom he must employ as clerks, and if he does not act accordingly, off goes the postmaster's head. And the thing goes further than that. Before the member goes to Congress, after the district is canvassed, one man is promised, if he will succeed in sending delegates favorable to the District Convention, that he shall be appointed Assessor at Babylon, and another is told if he will carry particular precincts, he shall be appointed inspector of whisky at Sodom [applause and laughter], and so the offices are farmed out, and by whom? By the Representative in Congress, who has no more business to meddle with them than one of you. It is in violation of the Constitution, which declares that these appointments shall be made by the President and heads of Departments. Why the President and heads of Departments are merely clerks to register the commands of some person of political influence—they do not want to say, members of Congress, but that is what it is.

EFFORT TO REMEDY THE EVIL.

So great has this evil grown at Washington, and the exhibition of it there has grown so unpleasant, not to say disgusting, where you see the ante-rooms of the Secretaries crowded with members of Congress taking up their time, as you are told in the document I have read to you, by pressing upon you the appointment of some clerk, who may be incompetent, that, when I saw it, and if you were to see it, I think you would feel as I did, I introduced at the last session of Congress a bill making it a penal offense for any member of Congress to recommend anybody for office at all. It was said, how is a department or an administration to know who to appoint, unless the local member recommends a candidate? They only can tell. But, to remove that objection, I introduced a clause that, if the opinion of a member of Congress was asked in writing, by the head of a department, as to the qualifications of a man, he might answer in writing, and out in that no man should be appointed to office by the President, or any head of a department, who was recommended by a member of Congress. That would finish that up; but the bill is not passed and I do not know that it will be possible to pass it. I do not know that it can be passed, unless the people of the country speak out. I believe that the people would speak out if they could personally see the demoralizing effect of the present system. I am glad to say, in some of the counties of this State they have passed resolutions at public meetings insisting that the local appointments shall not be controlled by the local Representative. This would be some remedy and I have some hope that the bill will pass in the Senate. It has already been referred to a committee, and has a report of a committee in its favor. I am sure that the measure would be passed if the people would speak out upon it, for, after all, the patronage which is used injures the man who uses it as much as it does him good. But something, however, more than disconnecting members of Congress from these appointments is necessary. It is, perhaps, proper that a clerk should hold his office for a limited time, to be fixed by law, provided he discharges his duties faithfully and honestly, so that he shall not be subject to be removed one day for the purpose of giving place to some political favorite. [Applause.]

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

There is another subject upon which I desire to say something. That is in regard to our relations with Great Britain. We have an unsettled account with that power, growing out of her conduct during the war. Our citizens, whose property was destroyed by her connivance, have just claims for compensation. The nation has claims beyond the mere payment of the money to the citizens. I never was of opinion that Great Britain was so much to blame, or rather that it was any serious ground of complaint, that she issued her proclamation of neutrality, and recognized the rebels as belligerents. The right of every independent nation to determine for itself when it will recognize conflicting parties as belligerents has never been denied. The United States has always exercised that right, and, although Great Britain did it hastily and perhaps unkindly, I do not think that it afforded a ground of serious complaint against her. But there are grounds of complaint against her, which need to be settled. [Applause.] She, perhaps, would be willing to pay for the property that was actually destroyed by the vessels fitted out on her borders, and armed from her arsenals, and which went into her harbors seeking safety, after bringing in our vessels. I think she would be very glad to pay to our citizens the losses sustained by the cruises of the Alabama and other piratical crafts which sailed from her ports. But something more is needed. She connived at the escape of these vessels. Suppose that she did not know when the Alabama was building that she was to be a vessel of war, as she pretended she did not. She knew that after she was built and went out a few miles and there received her armament, and let her come back to shelter afterwards, that she was a piratical vessel, or a vessel of war. That is unmistakable.

SURRENDER OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

There are some other things that are unmistakable. I never think of the time when two of the chief emissaries of this rebellion, at the demand of Great Britain, taking advantage of our situation at the time, engaged as we were in a great war, were taken out of Boston harbor, the British flag saluted, and placed on board a British man-of-war, to go on their way to Europe, to form alliances and fit out Alabamas to serve against this country. They had been regularly seized on the ocean, on board a British vessel that was bearing them away [great applause], bearing them to Europe, for this very purpose of fighting this country. The doctrine, the maxim, that free ships make free goods, never was understood to apply to contraband of war. It never was applied to munitions of war, which were transported in neutral vessels for war purposes. The transportation of persons or dispatches of the enemy stands precisely on the same footing [Applause.] These men, Mason and Slidell, going as Ministers to England and France, were the chief of rebels, [tremendous applause,] and they were going there in the enemy's service, and, according to England's own doctrine, and international law the world over, they were fit subjects of capture. [Renewed applause.] At the commencement of the Crimean war, in 1854, Great Britain declared her position upon this subject in these words: "It is impossible for her Majesty to forego the exercise of her right of seizing articles contraband of war, and of preventing neutrals from bearing the enemy's dispatches." That is her own proclamation. She would not forego in the Crimean war her right to seize dispatches on board of neutral vessels, but when we seized on one of her vessels these chiefs of rebe'dom she took advantage of our condition to force us to surrender them in a most humiliating manner. I confess I never think of that transaction without my blood boiling with indignation [great applause], and though the time has gone by, and we submitted, and it is too late to go to war about it, yet I believe if it happened again every man would rush to arms, and it will now rankle in every true American heart until satisfaction be given. [Applause.]

AN EFFECTUAL REPARATION.

How that satisfaction is to be obtained, it is, perhaps, difficult to say. I do not know it Great Britain could pay to our citizens the damages they sustained in the destruction of their vessels by the Alabama and other vessels of war, fitted out by the connivance of Great Britain, and get off this continent, leave North America, and promise to behave herself in future. [Loud cheers.] But we would be friendly with her as long as she kept her promise. [Loud applause.] She has always been a troublesome customer on this continent ever since we have been a nation, and there are lying next to us these British provinces, right in our way. It is for the mutual advantage, both of the United States and of the inhabitants of those colonies, that they should be under one government. They want to sell us their lumber and other products, and we want the benefit of their markets and they of ours. We want to be rid of all those officials stretched along the dividing line across the continent, these Custom House Officials, and so on; and we want free and uninterrupted intercourse from the Northwestern part of the continent, and from this city to the ocean. That is the desideratum of the Northwest. The natural outlet of these great lakes, and of this part of the Union, is through the St. Lawrence. Give us possession of that, and it will be an easy matter to open a communication that will soon bring to this outer harbor of Chicago the vessels from all the nations of the world.

It is as much for the interest of the inhabitants of those colonies to be under our Government as it is for us to have them. There was a time when we could not expect it. While slavery existed in this country we could not expect them to join their fortunes with ours. It has been their boast for years that a slave could not breathe their air. But now slavery is removed. We have a free Government. We have a Government where the people rule. Let them come in and take part with us, and our legislation shall be so shaped, in my judgment, as to make it for their interest to unite their destinies with ours. [Applause.] And then, when this line of communication shall be opened to the ocean, this city, situated at the head of these great waters, and surrounded by a country of the greatest fertility and of vast extent, midway of the continent, a country inhabited by an intelligent and thrifty and free people—the day is not distant when it would be the great city of the world. [Applause.]

WHO SHALL ACCOMPLISH THIS.

But how is all this to be brought about? How are these reforms in the civil service, this appreciation of the credit of the country, and the maintenance of the honor of the country, to be brought about? It cannot be done by putting checks upon the wheels of progress; it cannot be done by issuing more of these promises to pay, which are never paid; it cannot be done by turning over the defense of the ramparts of liberty to the very men who were opposed to their being set up. [Applause.] It can only be done by helping on this car of progress. And who is to do it? Who so ready to defend liberty as they who established it? [Applause.] Who so ready to protect and defend the Constitution and the nation as they who sacrificed blood and treasure without stint to maintain them? Who so ready to take burdens from the people as they who, within the last year, have reduced the taxation of this country seventy-eight millions of dollars, and, at the same time, met faithfully every obligation of the government? Who so ready to bring about reformation in the civil service, as they who have, by great efficiency and fidelity in the collection of the public revenue, and in the disbursement of the public funds, saved millions of dollars within the last eighteen months? And who so ready to vindicate the honor of this nation among the powers of the world as they, under whose auspices it has advanced to a position higher, more respected, and honored, than ever before, until the cry "I am an American citizen!" affords protection against aggression and wrong in every country of the globe? [Applause.]

THE LATEST "EARTHQUAKE."

The Cause Explained.

Yesterday's mail brought us the following brief communications:

CONNEAUTVILLE, Nov. 1, 1870, 5 P. M.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

A few minutes ago quite a severe shock of an earthquake was felt in this place, and it being my first experience with the commodity, I *got* out of the house pretty lively.

Yours, respectfully, B.

CLARK, MERCER COUNTY, PA., November 2, 1870.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

There was felt a severe shock of an earthquake throughout this neighborhood last evening, about four o'clock and thirty-five minutes, the first ever experienced here by the older settlers. What are we coming to, and whither are we drifting. Yours, truly, K.

THE EXPLANATION.

The cause of the vibrations felt at the points above named, was probably the terrible explosion of fifteen thousand pounds of nitro glycerine at Fairport, near Painesville, Ohio, on Tuesday afternoon, at half-past four o'clock, as reported by telegraph from Cleveland in the COMMERCIAL of the following morning. The shock was felt at Buffalo, and was mistaken for a shock of earthquake, so that our correspondents are not the only persons who have been deceived as to the cause of the commotion. The distance from Painesville to Buffalo is about one hundred and fifty miles, and the effects seem to have been more marked at Buffalo than at the points mentioned by our correspondents, although, perhaps, not one-third the distance. This difference may be accounted for from the fact that the vibrations would meet with less resistance along the lake shore than when moving inland. The force of the explosion must have been terrible indeed, to have shaken buildings situated one hundred and fifty miles distant.

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NEW YORK, July 15, 1870.

GEN. A. E. BURNSIDE—*Dear Sir:* We have examined the two contracts of guaranty, dated 1st of July instant, executed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, by one of which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company guarantee the payment of the principal and interest of the exchanged or substituted bonds secured by the First Mortgage of the Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Company to Edward Pearce and William Goddard, Trustees, for $1,700,000, and by the other, of which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company guarantees the payment of the principal and interest of the second mortgage bonds of the Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Company for $1,450,000, and we are of the opinion that these guarantees are in proper legal form to bind the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; that that Company is fully authorized by law to enter into such guaranties, and that the bondholders, in case of need, can bring suit in their own names respectively, on the guarantees thus with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for their benefit.

Yours, respectfully,
[Signed] CHAS. F. SOUTHMAYD,
Of Evarts, Choate & Southmayd.
We concur in the above opinion.
[Signed] MILLER, PEET & OPDYKE.

Only a LIMITED FEW of the above Bonds remain unsold, at the fixed rate of 80 and accrued interest from May 1st. They have 30 years to run, pay 6 per cent interest per annum, semi-annually; and being GUARANTEED by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, makes them as desirable a HOME INVESTMENT as the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway bonds, guaranteed by the same Railroad (P. C. R. R.) Company.

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until MONDAY, November 7th, for MARKET SITES IN EAST LIBERTY. Persons having Property for sale will please direct their communications to Richard Thompson, Esq., Wilkins Postoffice, giving the location and price, with conditions of sale. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids. By order of MARKET COMMITTEE.

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LACE CURTAINS, REP, TERRY, DAMASK and SATIN CURTAINS, LAMBREQUINS of Latest French Designs, WINDOW SHADES and CORNICES, SPRING MATTRESSES and [illegible] kinds on exhibition. [illegible] Bed, we [illegible] Hinge Folding Spring Bed [illegible] Bedstead. Manufacturers JONES' PATENT SLAT SPRING BOTTOM, BOLSTERS and PILLOWS, COMFORTS, BLANKETS, SHEETINGS, &c. CARPETS and DRAPERIES, cut and made to order.
E. EDMUNDSON & SON,
55 MARKET STREET.

THE
DUQUESNE COOK STOVE
Is the LARGEST, BEST and CHEAPEST STOVE made in the city.
D. DE HAVEN & SONS,
No. 47 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny city, Pa.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. —After OCTOBER 16, 1870, Trains arrive and depart as follows:

[illegible]

For further particulars apply to
[illegible] STOKEY, Agent.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any Risk for Baggage except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. [illegible]

[illegible]

Local Tickets to all important Stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.
JAMES LEVENTS, Agent.
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
ROBT. NEILSON,
Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From JUNE 12, 1870, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

[illegible]

F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY, PAN HANDLE ROUTE.
Pan Handle Trains on and after SUNDAY, June 12, 1870.

[illegible]

W. L. O'BRIEN, General Ticket Agent, Columbus, Ohio.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

[illegible]

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l Supt.
JAS. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 6th, 1870, [illegible]

[illegible]

D. D. ANGELL,
Master of Transportation.

CARPETS.

FALL CARPETS.
Druggets and Feltings,
IN ALL WIDTHS.
Oliver McClintock & Co.
Are now Offering the Finest Stock
Velvet,
Brussels,
3-Ply and
Ingrain
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, &c.,
EVER OPENED IN THE CITY.
We have the Largest Assortment and Make the Lowest Prices.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

NEW CARPETS.
THE VERY LATEST
FALL STYLES
WOVEN DRUGGETS,
BORDERED SQUARES,
&c., &c., &c.
McCallum Bros.,
51 FIFTH AVE.,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.

OCTOBER, 1870.
OUR NEW FALL STOCK OF
CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES,
Lace and Nottingham Curtains,
Walnut and Brass Cornices, &c.
Is now open, and our customers and the public are invited to call and compare our GOODS and PRICES with those of any Carpet House in Pittsburgh or the Eastern cities.
McFarland & Collins
71 and 73 FIFTH AVENUE,
Next to U. S. Custom House, Second Floor.

CARPETS.
FALL STOCK.
LARGE ASSORTMENT,
ALL QUALITIES,
LOW PRICES.
We call the attention of the Trade to our NEW STOCK, the largest we have ever offered at this season of the year. Our Assortment of
Tapestry and Body Brussels
and
Druggets and Drugget Squares
Cannot be excelled by any in the market.
Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

W. G. ANDERSON
FRANKSTOWN ROAD,
Near the Greensburg Turnpike, EAST LIBERTY keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of
CIGARS, of the Very Best Brands,
TOBACCO, SNUFF, &c.
ALL THE LATE PERIODICALS OF THE DAY.
Also, Orders for the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL taken.

as T. Brady & Co.,
(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.)
OR. WOOD AND FOURTH AVENUE.
ANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
overnment Securities,
OLD, SILVER
AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
EREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
oney Loaned on Government Bonds
owest Market Rates.
Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of
CKS, BONDS and GOLD.
JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

a B. M'Vay & Co.,
r. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.,
ANKERS,
DEALERS IN
VERNMENT SECURITIES,
AND
GOLD.
lections Made on all Accessible Points
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
URTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD STREET.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, November 3, 1870.
is generally remarked by bank officials the local money market is working r, and the banks have all they can do their customers, and have no difficulty in ing their discount line full. The outside ket is very barren of good paper, and what fered as a general thing, is of an inferior e, that sells at about from 12 to 15 per cent. ar discount.

he New York money market to day was supplied with means for first-class bor rs on good collaterals. Business paper is n at from 7½ to 9 ₱ cent. The managers of Canada banks have instructed their agents at city to confine their loans to Govern t bonds or gold, and to avoid complica s with stock operations.

he gold premium to-day was down to a imum point not touched during the pres year. The policy of the Secretary of the sury and the condition of the national nces, the crops of the country are in favor lower price, even in the neighborhood of

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the fol ng quotations of Government bonds in York to-day, as furnished them by Jay e & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
. Bonds '81	113⅝	113⅝	113¼
. Bonds '62	108⅞	108⅝	108⅝
. Bonds '64	107⅞	107¼	107¼
. Bonds '65	107¾	107⅜	107⅜
. Bonds '65 new	110	109⅝	109⅝
. Bonds '67	110	109⅞	110
. Bonds '68	110⅜	110¼	110¼
s	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
	110⅞	110⅝	110⅝

mes T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth ue and Wood street, quote United States rities in New York to-day as follows:

	110⅝
6s, 1881	113⅜
5-20s, 1862	108⅝
5-20s, 1864	107⅛
5-20s, 1865	107⅜
January and July, 1865	110⅝
January and July, 1867	110
January and July, 1868	110¼
10-40s	106⅜
ency 6s	111⅝

e Wall street stock market was firmer, prices in many instances higher, Cleve and Pittsburgh advancing two per cent. yesterday's prices on the report that the sylvania Central are about to effect a of that road on the same basis as the Wayne. It is said that there is likely to lively contest for the control of stock by heavy holders in Lake Shore, which will fected unfavorably if the consolidation of Pittsburgh and Cleveland with the Penn nia Central is consummated.

he following table, made up from dis hes received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock ns, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth ave shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, at the various sessions of the New York k Exchange during the day:

ov. 3, 1870.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
crip	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
ing	101	101⅛	101⅛	100⅞	100⅞	101
em	.....	133	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	120⅛	.....	129⅛	.....	.....
Cent	.....	.....	.....	135	.....	.....
Shore	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	93
ent.	.....	135	.....	.....	.....	.....
& P.	106⅞	107⅛	108⅛	108	108⅛	108⅛
N. W.	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
ref'd	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
Isl.	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	112
aul	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
ref'd	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
ash	.....	52⅛	.....	52⅛	.....	.....
ref'd	.....	74	.....	74	.....	.....
Wayne	.....	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	.....	.....
& M.	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
Alt.	.....	115⅛	.....	116	.....	.....
ef'd	.....	116⅛	.....	116⅛	.....	.....
and E	.....	3⅛	.....	3⅛	.....	.....
Cent	.....	108⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....
n	.....	66⅛	.....	67	.....	.....
Tel	.....	39⅛	.....	39⅛	.....	.....
silver	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....
c Mail	42	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	42⅛
s Ex.	.....	67	.....	67	.....	.....
-F.	.....	37	.....	37	.....	.....
ican	.....	44⅛	.....	44	.....	.....
	.....	33⅛	.....	33⅛	.....	.....
	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	.....

comparison between yesterday's and y's quotations shows the following ges:

	Wed.	Thurs.	Adv.	Dec.
al & Hudson	91¼	91⅝	⅜	...
Central scrip	86⅜	86⅝	¼	...
	23⅝	23⅝	...	...
ing	101	101	...	...
em	133¼	133	...	¼
ois Central	135	135	...	...
Shore	92⅞	93	⅛	...
and Pitts	106⅞	108⅜	1½	...
western	79⅝	79⅞	¼	...
referred	88½	88⅞	⅜	...
Island	111	112	1	...
aul	61⅜	61¼	...	⅛
referred	80½	80¼	...	¼
ash	52⅞	52½	...	⅜
referred	74	74	...	...
Wayne	93¼	93⅛	...	⅛
and Miss	32¼	32⅞	⅝	...
c Mail	42	42⅝	⅝	...
s Express	67	67	...	...
	111	110⅝	...	⅜

essrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers, and mem f the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, fur he following quotations of the closing to-day of the most active stocks

sylvania Central	53¾
elphia and Erie	26¼
h Navigation	32
issa preferred	38½
reek and Allegheny Railroad	45
h Valley Railroad	58¾
Pennsylvania Railroad	42¼
en and Amboy Railroad	115⅝
ikill Navigation	16
nville Passenger Railroad	14¼

MES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth ue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Govern , State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, , Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. esented daily at the New York Stock Ex e, and buys and sells stocks on a margin e same commission and on the same s as the New York brokers. Money to n sums of $500 and upwards on collateral l indorsed promissory notes, or on mort on city or Allegheny county real es

DUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY November 3, 1870. }

MARKS—The market continues without rial change, either as regards prices or the ne of business transacted. Buyers, as l yesterday, are shy and disposed to act cautiously, only purchasing barely suffi for the current wants of the hour. The er is still bright, pleasant and cheerful, here are many that care not how long Winter King may delay his coming. Pitts manufactures still continue active, and shipments are made to nearly all points e compass. There is no change in the s of flour, mills and stores having on hand ple supply, and report a good local de l, with occasional heavy shipping s. Receipts since our last, 965 ls. In bacon and provisions the ously noted firmness continues, and s are being gradually reduced. The ques of replenisment is a vexed one, as the rn markets, the fountain heads of supply, presented as well nigh exhausted. Gro s are firm and unchanged. Grain is arriv reely and meets ready sale at current . The local markets are abundantly sup , and prices, as a general thing, are not itant.

following are the wholesale prices, un therwise noted:

PLES—The market is overstocked, and the still they come. Receipts since our last bbls. We report sales of fair to medium 50@2 87; choice to fancy $3 25@3 50.

ASH—The market continues to move along ily, with a fair supply and demand for descriptions. The current rates were: s 9@9½c; Potash 7@7½c; Soda ash, com $4 ₱ cwt., 3c¼ ₱ ℔; refined $55 ₱ cwt., 3¾ ℔.

PLE BUTTER—Market well supplied. Sales made at various prices, ranging from 60@ gallon.

TTER—The receipts were not so heavy to being only 22 packages, prices were un ged, though a shade firmer. We note sales ime to choice at 30@32c; fair to medium 25 common and inferior lots were very dull.

BROOM CORN—The supply is in excess of the and, which causes a dull market. We are ted sales at 4½@6½c per ℔, extreme rates.

TS—The supply is fair. Chestnuts $7 00@ bush; hickorynuts $1 50 ₱ bush; walnuts bush.

NDLES—Sales of mould at 15¼c; star 20c; ine 18@19c ₱ ℔.

ESWAX—We have nothing new to note, the was fair and sales were regular at c ₱ ℔.

ANS—The falling off in the receipts have oted the demand, holders are asking a advance with sales at $2 00@2 50 ₱ bush r quality and condition.

HISKY—Since the late decline there has no change in prices, and we continue ote at the following figures: Rectified proof $1 05; highwines 93c. Rye whisky to $6 00 according to age and quality.

ANBERRIES—The stock is abundant and of quality. Sales are regularly made at the wing figures: Sackets Belle Berries $17; ern Cultivated $12@13 per barrel.

CKWHEAT FLOUR—The receipts are more erous and prices are unchanged with in a regular way at $4 per cwt.

AP—Prices are steady: Babbitt's 11c; Oak 8½c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c. e make in prices. The demand was fair ales were regular, with a good business do

RBON OIL—Continues weak with a de g tendency. Sales of standard brands e at 22@22½c per gallon.

TATOES—The market is amply supplied, we report sales as follows: Peachblows 80 @85c ₱ bushel; Sweets are tending upwards; sales of Jersey at $3 75@4 00 ₱ barrel.

SAPOLIO—In fair demand; sales Enoch Morgan & Sons six dozen for $6 50.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania $8 00 ₱ case, other brands sold at $6 00@7 00 ₱ case.

CIDER—The receipts have increased and so has the demand; sales were made at a wide range of prices, viz: $6 00@8 00@10 00 ₱ bbl.

SEEDS—Dull and very little doing. Flaxseed sold in a regular way at $2 10@2 12 ₱ bushel. Other kinds are too unsettled to quote correctly.

HONEY—The supply is limited, and prices are firmer. We note sales strained at 27@28c ₱ ℔.

GROCERIES—Market steady and firm with a fair trade demand. The current rates were as follows:

COFFEE—Sales Java at 27@27½c; Rio, fair to choice, 19@21@22½c ₱ ℔.

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 14¼c; A coffee 13¾c; B coffee 13⅜c; extra C 13¼c; C 13½c; C yellow 12@13c; Porto Rico, 11c for fair; and 12c for choice.

RAW SUGARS—Orleans 11@12c; Cuba 10¾@11½c; Havana, in boxes, 11¼@12¼c; Molasses sugars 9¾@11½c, being an advance of ¼c ₱ ℔.

SYRUPS—Havemyer & Elder's, 90c; white honey drips, 80c; Lovering's 65c; silver drips, 70c; Golden 65c; amber and lower grades 40. 50 @60c ₱ gal.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans (old) at 85@90c ₱ gallon; Porto Rico 70@65c; New Orleans molasses (new crop) by the barrel $1 30 ₱ gallon.

CHEESE—The market exhibits a good degree of firmness. Receipts 144 boxes, a falling off of nearly one-half. Sales of Western Reserve at 14@14½c; factory Ohio 15@15½c; Goshen Ohio 15¾@16c; New York 16@17c ₱ ℔.

TURNIPS—The market contains a good supply, with a fair trade demand at $1 ₱ bush.

BAR LEAD—There is a fair trade demand, and sales are regularly made at 10½c ₱ ℔.

HUSKS—are selling in a regular way at 3@3½c ₱ ℔.

LIME—In fair demand; we are reported sales of Cleveland white at $2 25 ₱ bush; Eastern $1 75

CORNMEAL—The market was quiet with more sellers than buyers at 90@95c.

MILL FEED—We are reported sales of bran at $1 00@1 10 ₱ cwt. middlings $1 65@1 80, seconds $1 15@1 30 ₱ cwt.

POULTRY—Spring chickens (coop) 50@55c ₱ pair. Live turkeys, $1 00@1 50 each.

HOMINY—The market contains only a limited supply, and small sales are made at $6 00 ₱ bbl.

RAGS—Are selling in a regular way at 4@4½c ₱ ℔.

LARD OIL—Is without change. Sales of No 1 extra reported at $1 16@1 18; No 2 at 83@85c ₱ gallon.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $3@3 50 ₱ barrel. Phoenix hydraulic $2 50@2 75 ₱ barrel.

WOODENWARE—Following are wholesale prices per dozen: Pails, 2 hoop, $2 25; 3 hoop $2 60. Tubs, No. 1, $11 50; No. 3, $9 50. Washboards, $3 60.

BACON AND PROVISION—We have no changes to note in prices, and are reported a fair trade demand. We continue to quote: Shoulders 14½@15c¼; ribbed sides 17¼, 18@18½c; short ribbed sides 18½c; clear sides 19c; sugar cured hams, plain, 24c; sugar cured hams, canvassed, 25@25½c; shoulders, sugar-cured canvassed, 16c; breakfast bacon, canvassed, clear, 21c; mess pork $27 50 ₱ bbl; dried beef, canvassed, 22½c. Sales of Beef tongues at $8 ₱ dozen. Hogs tongues $1 00 ₱ dozen.

LARD—Remains steady; sales in tierces at 16½c; do in pack 17½c; 3℔ cad ly lard 19½c; 5℔ do do, 19c; kegs 18c; buckets 18½c; country lard at lower prices.

LIME in fair demand; we note sales of Cleveland white at $3 25 ₱ bbl; Eastern at $1 75 ₱ bbl.

HOPS—We are reported small sales at 21@24c ₱ ℔ for new crop.

HAY—The demand for hay is more active, and prices firmer. We are reported sales from wagon at $12, 16 00@19 00 ₱ ton; baled, on landing, $16 00@18 00

COAL—Anthracite brings $9 00@9 50 ₱ ton by the car load.

GRAIN—The receipts of grain since our last foot up as follows: Oats, 880 sacks; rye, 20 sacks; barley, 20 sacks; wheat, 174 sacks; corn, 328 sacks. The current rates were: Wheat—red winter fair to choice $1 15@1 22; white $1 30@1 35, extreme rates. Oats are steady at 45@48c. The demand for rye is light, and round lots will not bring over 80@83c per bush. Corn is dull; sales good new from store at 65c; old is held at 75@80c ₱ bush. Barley—dull; dealers being wide apart in their views. We quote nominally Pennsylvania and Ohio spring 85@90c; fall 95c@$1; holders contend that their turn will soon come.

RICE—The market was steady sales Carolina 9@9½c; Patna 8¾@9c; Rangoon 9c ₱ ℔.

OIL MEAL—$38@40 ₱ ton at the mills; $40@41 from store.

ONIONS—The supply is light and price have advanced; sales at $4 00@4 25 ₱ bbl.

FRUITS—In fair demand; sales Prunes at 12½c; currants 13½c; layer raisins $4 50 ₱ box; Valencia raisins 16@18c ₱ pound.

SALT—Market well supplied; sales by the car load $1 60@165; sales from store at the usual advance.

FLOUR—Receipts since our last 965 barrels. Prices are steady and unchanged. The current store rates were as follows: Western flours: Standard brands, white wheat, fancy brands, $7 10 in bbls, $6 85 in bags; red winter, fancy brands, $6 75 in bbls, $6 50 in sks; sales of Dayton, Ohio brands, $7 00 in bbls, $6 75 in sks; old Minnesota, for bakers' use, $6 50 in bbls, $6 25 in sks. The mill prices being unchanged, we omit them.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 1 at 5½c ₱ ℔; No. 3 5¾c; No. 1 6½c; oatmeal A and B, ₱ barrel 200 ℔s $10; half barrels of 100 ℔s at $5 50.

EGGS—Prices are governed by the receipts. Sales are reported at 28@30c per doz

VENISON—There is but little in the market, and is held at 50c per pound. Rather "dear meat," that.

TALLOW—Sales of city rendered 8½@9c.

SODA—In kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers, 8c; sal soda, 3½c.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼-℔ cans, $1 75 ₱ dozen; ½-℔ cans $3 25; 1 ℔ cans, $6 00 per dozen.

DRIED FRUIT—There is some inquiry; sales peaches (halves) at 9½@10c; apples, choice 9½@10c ₱ ℔.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
FRIDAY, November 4, 1870. }

REMARKS—The market yesterday was a mixed one. Crude was active, with fair sales at a slight advance. Refined was very dull; buyers were offering lower figures. As we have before remarked, when prices touch bottom there is pretty certain to be a reaction. That time, so far as it relates to crude, has arrived.

CRUDE.

The asking rates yesterday for the raw material were as follows: Spot 8½c; November 8¾c; all year, S. O., 8¾c.

SALES.

7,000 bbls November	8¾c
1,000 bbls November	8¾c
2,000 bbls November	8¾c
1,000 bbls in 10 days, S. O.	8¾c
2,000 bbls S. O., all year	8¾c
1,000 bbls S. O., all year	8¾c

REFINED.

The market was quiet and dull. Prices weaker. We quote nominally as follows: Spot, 22½@22¾c; November, 22½@22¾c; December, 22½@22¾c. Lines from December to March, 22½c bid; lines from January to June, 1871, 23c bid.

SALES.

2,000 bbls S. O., November	22½
6,000 bbls 3,000 November, 3,000 December	22¾

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, November 3.—The *Herald* says: There was a little firmer feeling on the creek to-day, and upon lower creek $3 05@3 07½ were the ruling bids, with sellers at $3 07½ to $3 20. On upper road $2 95 was both the bidding and selling price, several holders asking $3 00. On lower road, sellers thirty days, offered at $02½ and sellers option, from April 1st to July 1st, at $3 30.

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper creek	$2 95
1,000 bbls upper creek	2 97½
500 bbls upper creek	2 95
500 bbls upper creek	2 95
1,000 bbls Petroleum Centre	3 10
500 bbls Rouseville	3 05
1,000 bbls Rouseville	3 05
1,000 bbls Rouseville	3 10
1,000 bbls Rouseville	3 07½
5,000 bbls lower creek	3 07½
500 bbls lower creek H. G	3 15
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 20

PETROLEUM CENTRE, November 3.—Market quiet at $3 10@3 15

ROUSEVILLE, November 3.—Market quiet at $3 05@3 10.

TITUSVILLE, November 3.—Market quiet at $2 95 for Upper creek.

PHILADELPHIA, November 3.—Market quiet; P. L. S. to W. 22c; S. W. 22½c. Crude 10½c.

OIL CITY, November 3.—Market steady at $3 05@3 10 fyr irrespective on Lower Creek, and $3 35 at Oil City; 46 gravity 10@15c higher.

CLEVELAND, November 3.—Market dull and unchanged; crude $3 90 ₱ bbl; refined 19@19½c ₱ gallon.

NEW YORK, November 3—Closing 2.—There is a very steady market for crude in bulk, with a moderate demand for small lots at 12@12½c, with sales of 1,300 bbls, part at latter price. Refined meets with very light sales, but prices are held with rater more confidence at 23¼c; 1,000 bbls sold for January, February and March at 23¾c. Philadelphia delivery quiet and without further change; refined, spot, 23¾c; November 22¾c; December 22½c; February 22¾c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, November 3.—Crude, 12c bid; 12½c asked; Refined 23½c. Market quiet and steady.

PHILADELPHIA, November 3.—Refined: November 22½@22¾; December 22½c; December to February 22@22½c; December to March 22½c. Crude 11c. Market very quiet.

PHILADELPHIA, November 2, 5:30 P. M.—Refined: Spot, 22½c; November, 22½@22½c asked; December 22½@23¾c; January to March 22½c; April to June 23½c, crude 11@11½c.

Crude Oil Received by Rail.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Penrock & Beeson	222	A B Mills	74
Lockhart, Frew & Co.	74	David Bly & Co	78
Stella Oil Works	444	Peerless Oil Works	450
Commercial Works	444	David Kirk	160
Fairview Oil Works	416	Riverside Oil Works	80
Fairview Oil Works	914	G E Palmer & Co	50
Total			3,482

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

Eureka Ref Co to Pennock & Beeson, 222 bbls; W Bartie to A R Mills, 74 bbls; L & F to T. F & co. 74 bbls; Ira Chess to D Bly & co, 74 bbls; E S Goldrick to Stella Oil Works, 444 bbls; B S Duncan to Peerless Oil Works, 450 bbls; D C Herbert to Commercial Oil Works, 444 bbls; B S Duncan to David Kirk 160 bbls; A H Pool to Fairview Oil Works, 416 bbls; O S Goldrick to Riverside Oil Works, 80 bbls; D C Herbert to Fairview Oil Works 914 bbls.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

November 2.—The market for all kinds of domestic fleece remains without notable change. The transactions are mostly made on a small scale, manufacturers showing the same indisposition as before noted to purchase large lots. The sales comprise about 125,000 ℔s fleece, including 25,000 ℔s Ohio X and XX at 47@51c; 5,000 ℔s combing, 55c; 50,000 ℔s Western and State 35@45c; 10,000 ℔s in mixed lots at various prices; also 50,000 ℔s spring clip California 29@31c, and 12,000 ℔s Texas, on private terms. Foreign is inactive; sales 10,000 ℔s Mestiza pulled at a rate not made known.—*Commercial List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

November 2.—There has been rather more doing, but prices are without material change; sales are reported, including Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX at from 49@51c; X 48@49c; medium 48@50c; Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and western fine at 45@46c; medium 46@48c; coarse 45@47c; dark colored prairie lots 40@44c for all grades; unwashed fine 30@33c for bright lots; dark colored prairie fine unwashed 27½@29c; coarse and medium unwashed 33@34c; combing and delaine unwashed 42c; combing and delaine washed 54@55c; tub washed 52@54c for choice, and 49@51c for fair lots; pulled wools sell at 30@40c for lambs and super.—*North American.*

Petroleum.

The bark Coriolan commenced loading with petroleum at the pier in front of Logan, Brothers & Co.'s warehouse, Greenwich Point, Philadelphia, on the 26th of October, and on that day took on board 1,000 barrels, but the oil not arriving fast enough by rail, the work of loading had to stop. It was resumed, however, on the 27th, next day, and 2,612 barrels were taken on board that day, 2,432 barrels on the 28th and 460 barrels on the 29th, concluding the full cargo of 6,313 barrels at eleven o'clock A. M. of that day. This is the quickest work ever done at any American port in loading petroleum, and we give it as a fair illustration of the facilities offered at Philadelphia for the business. This cargo was shipped on account of the firm of Muller & Kruger, charterers and exporters, of New York, for Hamburg. At the Greenwich pier the arrangements are all on the most extensive scale and of a superior character. The shipments of petroleum this season from Philadelphia amount to 41,150,000 gallons.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, November 3.—Sugar—choice 12½c; white clarified 13½@13¾c. Molasses lower, common 45c; prime 65@67c; others unchanged. Cotton active; sales 5,900 bales; good ordinary 14½@14¾c; low middling 15⅛@15½c; middling 15¾@15⅞c; receipts 2,365 bales; exports to Liverpool 10,784 bales; to Bremen 1,100; to Vera Cruz 702.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

November 2.—The business in Scotch pig is still restricted by the light supply, the stock being confined to a few small parcels in store, which are selling at $36 for Gartsherrie and $33 for Eglinton. American meets with very little inquiry, and prices are inclined to favor buyers. New rails are in moderate demand at $57 @59 gold, for English, and $70@71 currency for American at the works in Pennsylvania. Old continues in active request at full prices; 550 tons double-headed and T mixed sold at $39 gold, and 1,300 double-headed to arrive, part winter shipment on private terms.—*Commercial List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

November 2.—In pig iron there is very little movement but prices are without material change. No 1 sold at $31@32; No 2 is quoted at $29 50@30. Bar iron sells at $80 ₱ ton. Blooms and nails are neglected. Scotch pig sells at $33 ₱ ton.

English Exports of Unwrought Steel.

The quantity of unwrought steel exported from the United Kingdom in June was 3,145 tons, as compared with 2,873 tons in June, 1869, and 2,350 tons in June, 1868. In the six months ending June 30, this year, the aggregate exports were 16,626 tons, against 16,284 tons in the corresponding period of 1869, and 12,998 tons in the corresponding period of 1868. The total for this year was made up as follows: France 1,707 tons; the United States, 7,492 tons, and other countries, 7,427 tons.

The figures for the corresponding six months of 1869 were: France, 1,488 tons; the United States, 8,887 tons; the other countries, 5,809 tons. The value of the unwrought steel exported in June was £100,667, against £92,200 in June, 1869, and £77,723 in June, 1868; and in the six months ending June 30, this year, £529,229, against £516,439 in the corresponding period of 1869, and £430,846 in 1868.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

Palmyra	November	5	Liverpool.
Columbia	November	5	Liverpool.
Allemania	November	8	Hamburg.
Scotia	November	9	Liverpool.
Idaho	November	9	Liverpool.
Batavia	November	10	Liverpool.
Lafayette	November	12	France.
Cunpa	November	12	Glasgow.
City of Paris	November	12	Liverpool.
Havre	November	16	Liverpool.
Nevada	November	16	Liverpool.
Acadia	November	16	Glasgow.
Samaria	November	17	Liverpool.
Caledonia	November	19	Glasgow.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Ohio River at Ironton.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., November 3, 1870.

Boats passed down to-day: Major Anderson at 9 A. M., and Telegraph at 11:30 A. M. Up: Fleetwood at 4:30 P. M. River rising; clear and pleasant. H.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elector	Bougher	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Juniata	Brennan	Cincinnati.
St. Charles	Dravo	Cincinnati.
Carrie Brooks	Darlington	Zanesville.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Belle	P. Donaldson	Geneva

Monongahela five feet ten inches and falling.

THE marks last evening indicated five feet ten inches and falling slowly. The weather during the day was cool. The prospect for a coal boat rise is not very promising. The Granite State will take her departure this day for Portsmouth and intermediate points. The St. Charles will arrive to-day, and take her departure on Saturday for Cincinnati and way points.

THE Carrie Converse, Capt. Rea, arrived at New Orleans on Thursday.

CINCINNATI.—Robinson & Mosset have been appointed agents for the Pittsburgh packets Juniata and St. Charles.

A GOOD IDEA.—The steamer Hale, plying between Mobile and Kemp's Landing, requires shippers to pay freight.

ADAM JABCOB, JR., will take charge of the clerk's office on Captain M. A. Cox's new Arkansas packet Occanus, now nearly completed.

WE omitted to state the departure of the towboat Eagle for Louisville, with eight boats containing 30,000 bushels, and two flats containing 4,000—total, 34,000 bushels.

THE amount of wharfage receipts at St. Louis amounted to $7,001 45. The total number of steamers arrived was 158; barges 88; total, 246. Tonnage 106,840.

THE packet Carrie Brooks, Captain Darlington, left Zanesville on time. She will leave this port on her return trip on Saturday at 4 P. M. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

THE Dubuque *Herald* has this significant paragraph:

The steamer Lady Pike is an object of interest. Several United States officials are watching her.

A MAN named Bryan has sued the owners of the exploded Harry Dean for $20,800 in the Common Pleas Court at Marietta. He claims $800 for freight lost, and $20,000 for personal injuries at the time of the explosion. The case comes up to-morrow.

GEN. G. K. WARREN, Chief of the Commission of United States Engineers selected by the Secretary of War to examine the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge, with a view to ascertaining whether it is an obstruction to navigation or not, is stopping at the Burnet House, Cincinnati.

THE Memphis *Ledger* says: A rumor prevails that a $10,000 damage suit will be brought here against a certain St. Louis and New Orleans boat for injuries to a passenger on a recent down trip.

THE new towboat Sam Clark was hard aground at Gunpowder when the General Lytle passed up Monday night. The Ben. Franklin pulled at the Clark for over an hour without relieving her. Capt. Dan McAleer went down on the Franklin to look after the Sam. Clark.

THE popular packet, Belle, Capt. Donaldson takes her departure this day at 4 P. M. for Monongahela City, Brownsville and Geneva. Mr. Scott has charge of the office and Capt. S. Patterson is the agent at the wharfboat.

A DISAGREEABLE snag found its way through the hull of the Caldwell, somewhere between Pine Bluff and Little Rock. The boat took in twelve inches of water, but raised a bulkhead and went on her way.

THE far famed packet, St. Charles, Captain C. Dravo, takes her departure Saturday at 4 P. M. for Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg and Portsmouth. This boat is noted for fine speed, superior accommodations and attentive officers. Passengers and shippers will be pleased to see this fine packet again in commission.

THE splendid passenger steamer Glendale, Capt. J. M. Hare, is announced for Louisville, Cairo and St. Louis. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations, and is in charge of experienced and attentive officers. Capt. James Mellon does the honors in the office, and they are well done.

THE farfamed passenger steamer Messenger, Capt. Robert Greenlee, an experienced and popular officer, is receiving for Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans, and will leave on the first rise. The first clerk is Mr. John C. Fisher, a gentlemanly and accomplished officer.

THE United States Mail Line boats on the slackwater leave daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats are sidewheelers, were built especially for the trade, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on Capt. A. S. Carlile, one of the most attentive and gentlemanly officers to be found.

NOT long since, while one of the river boats was taking on some live stock, among the lot was one large gray mule that refused to walk the staging. The mate sung out to a roustabout to "twist his tail and he'd come aboard." A coroner's jury have decided that he came to his death by obeying orders.

THE Dubuque *Herald* says of a new enterprise: "The work on the marine ways at Eagle Point is progressing with satisfactory speed. A number of men are employed preparing the timber and filling up the ground necessary. Next week a force will be sent up the river into Wisconsin to get out a large quantity of the timber required."

'RAH FOR ST. LOUIS.—The steamship St. Louis, the pioneer vessel of the Liverpool and Mississippi Valley Steamship Company, crossed the bar, below New Orleans, last Friday, at 12:30 A. M., and reached New Orleans the same evening. She made the passage in twenty-two days, or four days quicker than the Alhambra of the Southern Line. This is excellent speed for the trial trip.

THE favorite packet Granite State, Captain W. H. Kerr, has resumed her place in the Pittsburgh and Portsmouth trade, and takes her departure this day at 4 P. M. for Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg and Portsmouth. For speed, accommodations and attentive officers, this boat stands at the head of the list. Mr. T. T. Johnson will be found in the office. Any business intrusted to the Granite State will meet with proper attention. Four o'clock P. M. is the hour of departure.

CINCINNATI.—The *Commercial* says: The engineers appointed by the Government to look into the bridge question, met with all the committees of the Common Council, Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce, having the matter in charge. The committees explained to the engineers what the citizens had been doing in the matter, and requested that the engineers take hold of the matter at once. The latter made no promises, but it is understood will go to work in earnest immediately. The meeting was entirely informal.

THE following steamboats were sold at St. Louis during the month of October:

Barge General Sheridan, Wiggins Ferry Company, to firm of A. Fletcher & Co., of Alton, Ill., for $700

Bar of steamer Utah, Benj F. Dealey and others, to Wolff & Hynes, $2,000.

Steamer Natrona, Sheriff John McNiel to D. A. McDonald, of La Crosse, Wis., $605.

Steamer President—Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad to Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, $15,000.

Steamer Belle Ida—Wm. L House, of Peru, Ill., to Wm. P. Middleton, two-thirds; Ellas B. Ransom, one-third; both of St. Louis, $2,900.

Steamer Hesper—Harmon Ferguson, of Sterling, Ill., sells one-half to Mrs. Elizabeth Parquet, of St. Louis, $2,350.

Steamer Omaha City—Marshal Brotherton & J. L. Ferguson, both of St. Louis, each sell one-half to Martin Keary, of the same place, $5,000.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.—The Directors of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange have decided to submit the following propositions to the National Board of Trade, which convenes in Buffalo, New York, December 7th:

WHEREAS, At the last annual meeting of this board the Executive Committee were directed to ask the Congress of the United States to enact a law to prevent the erection of bridges across navigable streams in such a manner as to obstruct the free navigation thereof; and

WHEREAS, A bill was introduced to accomplish the object, which passed but one branch of Congress; and

WHEREAS, The free and unobstructed navigation of the rivers of the country is the right of all its citizens, and is indispensable to the cheap transportation of its products and manufactures.

Resolved, That the National Board of Trade earnestly urges upon Congress the enactment of such laws as will effectually prevent individuals or corporations from obstructing, hindering or delaying the navigation of rivers by bridges, or otherwise, and from appropriating any portion of them to there own private use or exclusive benefit.

WHEREAS, Said improvements are still incomplete; therefore,

Resolved, That Congress be again requested to make such appropriations as may be necessary for the early completion of the work at the Des Moines and Rock Island rapids, and at the falls of the Ohio and the mouth of the Mississippi.

Resolved, That Congress be requested to continue the appropriation for the maintenance of the snag-boats now employed in Western rivers, as much saving of life and property has been the result of their operations.

The Board of Trade of Buffalo has decided to submit the following propositions at the same session: The importance of inland transportation by water, and the maintaining and improvement thereof by State and National authority, is a commercial necessity in controlling and cheapening the cost of transportation of the great product of the country.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 110@110½

NEW YORK, November 3—P. M.

THE TOPIC OF INTEREST.

The chief topic of conversation in Wall street this afternoon were the rumors of an armistice between France and Prussia, and the buoyancy of the London Stock Exchange, the effect of the decline in gold to 110. Government bonds also declined in sympathy. In the Stock Exchange the share market was favorably effected, and prices advanced. The Treasury accepted bonds to the amount of $1,777,000 in excess over $1,000,000, representing the reinvestment of $755,000 of the gold sold yesterday. The awards were made at 107 70-100 to 107 86-100. The Scotia brought two million November coupons. The steamer City of Merida, from Vera Cruz and Havana, brought $2,462,441 in specie.

MONEY.

Market easy at 5@6 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE

Steady at 109½.

GOLD

Heavy; opened at 110⅜ and closed at 110@110⅛. Borrowing rate 1-64 to flat at the close. Clearances $58,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Weak.

Coupons, 1881	113⅝@113¾	5-20s 1867	109⅞@110
5-20s 1862	108⅜@108⅝	5-20s 1868	110 @110⅛
5-20s 1864	107⅜@107⅝	10-40s	106⅛@106⅜
5-20s 1865	107⅜@107⅝	Currency 6s	111 @111⅛
5-20s 1865, new	109⅝@109⅞		

STATE SECURITIES

Neglected.

Missouris	91½	Virginias, old	67
Tennessees, old	62	North Carolinas, old	48
Tennessees new	44	North Carolinas, new	27
Virginias, new	63		

STOCKS

Higher, strong and active.

Canton	67	Northwestern	79⅞
Cumberland Coal	30	Do preferred	88⅞
Western Union Tel	40¾	Rock Island	112⅛
Quicksilver	5	N. J. Central	109
Mariposa	4½	St. Paul	61⅛
Do preferred	8⅞	Do preferred	80¼
Adams Express	67	Wabash	52⅝
Wells-Fargo	37	Do preferred	74
A. M. U. Express	44⅝	Fort Wayne	93¾
United States Express	33⅛	Terre Haute	23
Pacific Mail	42	Do preferred	56
N. Y. Central	91⅛	Chicago and Alton	116
N. Y. Central Scrip	86¾	Do preferred	117
Erie	23¼	Ohio & Mississippi	32⅝
Do preferred	48⅛	C. C. & C.	80¾
Harlem	133⅛	Burlington & Quincy	150
Do preferred	134	Lake Shore	93
Reading	101	Indiana Central	18⅛
Michigan Central	120⅝	Illinois Central	134¾
Cleve & Pitts	108⅜		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, November 3, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Dull but unchanged.

WHEAT—Dull and lower by ½@¾c; No. 2 spring at 93½@96c; this afternoon steady at 93¼@93¾c.

CORN—Opened firm but closed dull; No 2 mixed 55½c; this afternoon dull at 55½c bid and 56c asked.

OATS—Firm; No 2 35½@36c.

RYE—In fair dem and but 1c lower; No 2 67c.

BARLEY—Firm; No 2 78c.

HIGHWINES—Firm and advanced to 83½@84c for iron.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork $24 00 for old and $22 00 for new.

LARD—13½@13¾c.

HOGS—Active.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 3.—Cotton active and firm; sales 6,830 bales uplands at 16⅞c. Flour dull and 5@10c lower; sales 8,500 bbls; superfine $5 00@5 20; extra $5 60@5 65; choice $5 70@6 00; white wheat $1 10@6 50; Ohio $5 60@6 35; St. Louis $6@8 75. Wheat less firm; sales 124,000 bush; No. 2 spring old $1 15; No. 1 spring new $1 24@1 26½; winter red and amber $1 30@1 35; white Michigan $1 50. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull but unchanged. Corn scarce and firm and 1c better, sales 23,000 bush mixed at 85@87c. Oats—demand good at full prices; sales 59,000 bush western at 54@55c; Ohio 56@57c. Hops firm. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar firm; Cuba 9⅜@10⅛c; Porto Rico 10½@11c. Molasses dull but unchanged. Rice quiet and weak at 6¾@7¼c. Petroleum firm; Crude 12½c. Refined 23½c. Butter quiet and unchanged. Cheese unchanged. Pork dull but unchanged; sales 450 bbls mess at $24 00; prime $21 00@22 50; 250 bbls of mess for November at $23 50 seller six months $20 00. Beef quiet. Bulk meats dull but unchanged. Bacon unchanged. Lard dull and nominal; sales 100 tierces steam at 13½@15¼c; round lots 15½@16c; also 2,750 tierces, December, January and February, at 13½@13¾c. Whisky—demand light but holders firm; sales 150 bbls at 89c. Turpentine dull and lower at 45c.

LATEST—Flour dull and 5c lower. Wheat quiet and unchanged; new spring $1 24@1 26; winter red and amber $1 30@1 34. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats steady; western 54@54½c; Ohio 56@57c. Corn scarce and firm; mixed 86@87c. Eggs quiet. Pork quiet and unchanged. Beef unchanged. Bulk meats dull and nominal. Bacon nominal. Lard steady; sales 1,000 tierces January at 13¾c.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, November 3.—With a rainy morning and overstocked dead meat market, where Texas sides sold at 5@7c, butchers were reluctant to purchase; 2,300 fresh cattle arrived to-day; many of them go over for to-morrow's market, and as the weather cleared off cool this afternoon, a better trade is anticipated. To-day's stock was mostly poor, largely Texans, which sold at 8@9c, and thin Illinois at 11@13c; scarcely anything exceeded 15c, and few went above 14c. Holders would not sell the best at the prices offered. The decline was ½c from Monday, and the market a hard one.

Sheep—receipts 6,500. Market fair at 4½c for poor Western of 66 ℔s; 6¼c for 2 cars 70 ℔s; 5c for 80 ℔s sheep, and 6¾c for some extra Canadian of 106 ℔s. Lambs in good demand at 7½c for poor; 8@8¾c for fair to prime, with a deck of choice Canadians of 80 ℔s at 9c.

Hogs heavy and much lower; receipts 46 cars to-day, after 54 cars yesterday. Lean are worth 7¾@7⅞c dressed 9¼@9¾c; a few light 10c. Two cars Illinois, 230 ℔s, sold alive at 7¼c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, November 3.—Cotton in good demand at full prices; middling 15¾c. Flour quiet and weak; family $5 50@5 75. Wheat dull and unchanged; red $1 08@1 11. Corn steady; new 50@55c. Rye firm at 78@80c. Barley dull and holders anxious to sell; the supply of inferior is large and almost unsaleable; choice is scarce and in demand at $1 08@1 10. Bulk meats dull but unchanged. Groceries—the market is quiet but unchanged. New Orleans molasses; new crop, 90c@$1 00. Oils unchanged. Eggs scarce and firm at 28@29c. Cheese firm at 14½@15c. Seeds quiet and unchanged. Bacon shoulders sold at 14½c; old stock exhausted. Hogs dull and drooping at $6 75@7 00; they were offered at $7, deliverable the first good weather, and no buyers; receipts 4,700. Whisky firm at 86c. Apples—heavy receipts depress the market; sales $1 50@2 50 per barrel. Gold 110¼. Exchange par. Money market easy.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, November 3.—Cotton quiet at 15c. Flour dull but unchanged; superfine winter $4 20@4 25; double extra $4 80@5 00. Wheat dull and drooping; No 2 spring 85c; No 2 red winter $1 18@1 20. Corn better at 62c for mixed. Oats heavy at 42@45c. Barley dull and declined to 90c@$1 for choice to extra spring. Rye firm at 70c for choice. Whisky steady at 85c. Tobacco heavy and irregular. Hemp and bagging unchanged. Provisions firm at $26 for mess pork. Bulk shoulders 12c; bulk sides, clear rib 15½@16c; do clear 16½c; bacon shoulders 14½@14¾c; sides, clear 20@20½c. Lard firm at 16c for old.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, November 3.—Tobacco—sales 86 hhds at $4@6 for common trash lugs; $8 10@8 50 for good lugs; $6 75@8 14 for low to good leaf, and $18@20 00 for medium bright wrappers. Bagging—demand fair and firm. Cotton weak; small sales middling at 15c. Flour in fair local demand and unchanged. Grain—nothing doing and unchanged. Provisions—stock almost exhausted; there is little mess pork and lard on hand and unchanged. Hogs dull and declined to $6 50@7 0; sales 600 head choice at $; killed to-day 1,000; total to date 2,600.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, November 3.—Dry Goods Market—The decline in printed calicoes has become now general, with one or two exceptions, by agents, fixing their prices at 10½c, but H. B. Claflen & Co. have restricted the trade by closing out Garner & Co.'s prints at 9½c, which is below cost. Hamilton ticks are down from 22½c to 21½c, otherwise the market is dull and steady, though depressed.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, November 3.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged; No. 2 white Wabash $1 40; regular white Michigan $1 36; amber Michigan $1 17½; No. 1 red Wabash $1 17½; No. 2 $1 12; No. 2 amber Illinois $1 25. Corn active and advanced 2c; No. 1 58c; No. 2 63c; rejected 60c; old yellow 66c; high mixed 73c; low mixed 60c; no grade 42c. Oats a shade better; No. 1 45c; No. 2 40½c; Michigan 45c. Cloverseed steady at $6 42½.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 3.—Flour firm. Wheat steady; red Indiana $1 37@1 39; amber $1 41@1 45. Rye firm at 90c. Corn dull and unchanged; mixed 75c. Oats quiet and unchanged; western 53@55c. Provisions inactive. Whisky steady at 87@88c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, November 3.—Flour in good demand at full price. Wheat—western $1 25@1 30. Corn firm; new yellow 75@80c. Oats firm at 48@50c. Rye dull but unchanged at 70@75c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky firm at 89c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, November 3.—Flour dull and unsettled. Wheat dull but unchanged; sales of 1 car No 1 at $1 19; No 2 at $1 16. Corn steady; No. 1 70c. Oats dull and nominal at 43c. Petroleum dull but unchanged, crude $3 90; refined—market quiet; spot and November 20@20½c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, November 3—Flour—extra spring 12½c lower. Wheat—No 2 firm at 93¼c; No 1 97c. Oats—No 2 firm at 38¼c. Corn—No 2 white firmer at 65c. Rye—No 1 unchanged at 68c; No. 2 easier at 65c. Hogs in fair demand and firm at $6 25@7 25.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Pittsburgh, Ft. W. and C. Railroad.

Graff B Co, 2 cars limestone. H L Weaver, 175 bgs feed. J J Petitt & co, 120 bbls apples, 11 do cider. W C Armstrong, 6 bbls c berries. J S Dilworth, 1 bbl s potatoes. P H Laufman, 3 cases handles. Keystone B Co, 1 bbl do. J Nerick, 6 bbls do. J Bell, 2 bbs do. W Wardross & co, 19 bales broomcorn. H Hanna & co, 5 tcs lard, 5 kgs do. J P Smithson & co 1 bx mdse. Voigt & M, 5 hf bbls salmon, 10 kgs do, 3 bbls c berries, 150 bbls apples. J A Renshaw, 10 bbls crackers. A S Wise, 1 tool chest. B Schules, 2 bxs. Buggeman & O'B, 2 kgs lard. J King, 6 bbls apples. Godfrey & E 10 bdls paper. J Porterfield, 1 bb flour. R Hill, 4 do do. S B Floyd, 22 sks b flour. B Heazleton, 22 sks do, 2 bags do. Broadway Mills, 400 sks flour. McWhinney & co, 135 bdls spokes, 4 do hubs. Hare & Bro, 120 do, 15 shafts, 10 fellows. W W Wallace, 3 pcs marble. H Rea Jr, 165 bbls apples, 2 tubs and 1 bx butter, 8 bbls eggs, 1 bx side meat, 13 bbls green apples. D Wallace, 100 bbls flour. Paul & G, 11 sks potatoes. Van Fossan, 11 sks rags, 1 bbl onions. S Wood, 31 wooden bowls. Rankin & Bro, 4 kgs apple butter. W H Graff & co, 5 do. W J Braden, 33 bxs cheese. Shomaker & co, 200 bbls flour. H M Henderson, 100 bbls lime. Houck, J & co, 7 bbls cider, 34 do apples 6 kgs ap butter. S J Blanchard, 1 bbl cider. Armstrong Bro & co, 23 bdls bungs, 13 bbls do. D C Bernd 1 bx mdse. Van Fossan & F, 4 bbls d apples. C G McMillan, 1 car pipe. Jones & L, 5 bbls scrap iron. H E Weimer & Bro, 1 bx whips. Dilworth, H & co, 1 hf bbl currants. Brown, B & co, 130 bars iron. Shoenberger, B & co, 20 cars iron ore, 4 do limestone. Schmidt & F, 1 bx mdse. Sheppard & D, 10 bbls flour. J Shidle & Son, 2 pkgs paper. Wallace, C & co, 1 bx chimneys. Meyers & S, 120 bdls shovels. Seward & E, 30 bbls b black. R Rea Jr, 10 bbls c berries. J H Parker, 9 tierces lard, 30 cases do. R Owens, 5 bbls lard oil.

ALLEGHENY STATION.

R Knox & Son, 100 bbls flour. J M Hemphill, 1 car stoves. W S Hubbell, 4 bdls b corn. A & J Pentecost, 12 step ladders. F W Gerdes, 10 bbls sizing. E B Mathews, 60 bdls b handles. J M Hemphill, 52 emp oil bbls. G Stewart, 24 sks b w flour. D L Clark, 4 [illegible]. J A Scott, 5 doz brooms. Brown & R, 4 doz brooms. J H Hemp [illegible] 15 sack kegs. L L Beck, 7 bbl apples, 52 bbls cider. Z Gallaspie, 2 cars stone. McNaugher & H, 2 cars stone. J R Shum, 1 car lime. Johnson & C, 1 car lime. Duquesne Coal Co, 1 car 1 stone. Superior Iron Co, 6 cars 1 stone. Huckenstine & B, 1 car stone. F Altvater & co, 1 car stone. J Adair, 1 car stone. R Knox & Son, 282 bags oats. Pitts Forge & Iron Co, 1 car metal. L Walters & Son, 1 car lumber. O M Harper, 33 bales cotton.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Everson, P & co, 1 car ore. Louis, O & P, 2 cars oil. Shoenberger, B & co, 4 cars oil. Parson Bros, 5 crates s m cover. Same, 1 bx tables. J Dunlap, 4 pkgs f wire. J M Seibert 2 bbls varnish. T H Dunbar & Sons hf bbl varnish. H Hagerm n, hf bbl tobacco. C A Boucher, 3 bdls pickets. Voigt, M & co, 62 bbls onions. J McClary, 8 pails tobacco. J F Beckingham, 1 feed cutter. Pennock & B, 7 bbls lub oil. Campbell & B, 72 bbls apples, 83 bbls apples, 135 bbls apples. J A Graff, 140 bbls apples. W W Regdon, 16,000 bxs lumber. R A Clark & co, 8,000 bxs lumber. J H Serg, 8,000 bxs lumber. Moorhead & co, 1 car trimmings. Coleman, R & co 1 car ore. Brown & co, 1 car oil. W Smith, 2 cars pig iron. Pennock & B, 19 bbls ore, 50 bbls oil. Reese, G & D, 6 bdls steel. McBane & A, 135 sks oats. J & W Fairley, 41 sacks oats. Voigt, M & co, 5 bbls beans, 1 bbl onions. W H Graff, 2½ bbls butter. D Chestnut, 5 rolls leather. J Rese, 159 sks oats. P Duff & Sons, 29 bdls b corn. Graham & W, 25 bgs rye, 240 bgs oats. Lang & McK 1 car bulk corn. Mitchell, S & co, 1 car clay, 75 pcs stove castings. A Bradley, 300 pcs stove castings. J Johnson, 2 bbls apples. Buffum & co, 1 bbl corks. J S Dilworth, 1 bx starch, 1 sk corn. G W Canfield, 1 car apples. L Smith, 40 casks cider. Scott & G, 100 sks corn, 19 sks barley. N Gardner 4 bbls a foles. S Devol, 3 bbls apples. Van Gorden & S, 5 bbls onions. W C Armstrong, 5 bbls d apples. S Roob, 4 bbls cider, 2 bbls cider. Houck, J & Co, 3 tubs butter, 1 bx do, 1 bbl eggs.

ALLEGHENY STATION.

J Kohn, 1 lot s ware. Dennis Lange, 2 bbls cider. Harper, G & co, 2 bxs s trees. M Stuler & Son 94 bgs middlings. Forrester & M, 1 car stone. Hill & A 1 car sewer pipe. G Stewart, 100 bbls flour. R Knox & Son, 1 car s corn, 160 sks corn. L Walters & Son 1 car lumber. R & W Junkerson, 10 pails tobacco. Graff, B & co, 1 car ore. Lewis, O & P, 1 car ore. F Mayer, 1 bx boots.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

H Riddle 4 sks potatoes. W W Wallace, 32 crates. E C Sly, 15 hogs. Biss H & co, 1 grate. M Munhall & co, 1 bbl liquor. W M Gormley, 1 keg butter. Dilworth, H & co, 1 bx tobacco. J Dunlap, 3 bbls copper, 3 bxs do. G N Hoffstott, 15 sks hair, 12 do glue, 1 do tails. J Greaves, 1 keg butter, 1 sk apples. J J McDermott 6 sks potatoes, 1 bbl nuts. J C Porter, 4 sks potatoes, 1 do cabbage. L Moony, 9 sks rags. Reymer & Bro, 156 bxs fruit, &c. Haworth & D, 3 bxs fish, 2 casks do, 25 bxs tobacco, 29 bags coffee. E C Hooxs, 6 casks clay. Anderson & W, 9 cks crucibles. J S Dilworth & co, 10 kegs soda, 42 bgs coffee. Evans, D & G, 9 coils rope, 1 bx h ware. B L Fahnestock, 5 bxs drugs. Fulton, B & co, 5 bls rope, 2 coils do. Head & Metzgar, 101 bxs soap, 25 kits m meat. G Leckner, 1 hhd and 8 bbls sugar 3 bbls molasses. J S Patterson & Son, 1 bx, 1 bdl and 1 bbl fish, 1 cask do. R Ebeilers & co, lot drugs. Voigt M & Co, 2 bbls pickles, 18 bxs do, 1 bx cloves. Arbuckles & co, 2 bxs cigars, 1 do rice. G H Anderson, 1 bale, 1 bx leather. S H Baird, 2 crates. W Cooper & co, 1 hhd fish. Fleming, Agnew & co, 2 bdls c hods, 4 bxs tinware. W H Graff & co, 25 bbls s potatoes. Harris & E, 1 pkg, 3 bxs gro 1 bx drugs. Kramer B & Co, 5 kgs, 2 bbls confy. J H Lippencott, 5 bbls pickles, 2 bks m meat. McElroy, D & co, 2 bxs dry goods. McNish & B, 2 pcs machinery, 1 roll belting. J A Benshaw, 8 bxs sundries. Rinehart & S, 65 bgs coffee. Seibert & B, 16 rolls leather. Van Gorder & S, 100 bxs fruit. Atwell & L, 150 bxs soap. Adams & co, 2 bxs h ware. Bruggeman & O'B, 20 bbls s potatoes. F Boos, 2 bbl d fruit, 8 bxs gro. Calhoun & Bro, 1 csk b lead. Coleman, R & co, 1 kg oil. Dilworth, H & co, 125 bgs coffee. S Ewart & co, hf 5 bxs tobacco. J A Graff, 16 bbls potatoes. E Heazleton, 5 bags dried fruit. F G Hussey & co, 1 csk antimony. Johnson & co, 24 bgs coffee. Jenkins & Bro, 1 bx sundries, 1 bale cassia. W W Knox, iron furnace, &c. G Ludwig, 1 csk vinegar. W B Lupton, 36 rolls r paper. Lewis, B D & co, 1 pump and fly wheel. E & McMcGinn, 50 bxs raisins. Loco and Car Works, 8 loco tires. Pennock & B, 16 bbls oil. Park & co, 2 csks. Addy & W, 1 bx h ware. H Rea Jr, 3 tubs m meat. H Riddle, 20 bbls s potatoes. S P Shriver, 20 bkts m meat. Schwartz & H, 1 bx drugs. Shipton & W, 12 bbls fish. W J Steel & Bro, 30 bbls potatoes, 10 do oysters. Tate, M & Tate, 1 bx gas fixtures. A C Whitehead, 1 bx fruit. Watt, L & co, 17 bbls molasses. Singer, N & co, 12 csks crucible. Dunlap & S, 1 bx mdse, 1 roll carpet. W Femple, 2 bxs mdse. P Schmidt, 8 bxs tobacco. McCracken & co, 1 roll carpet, 2 bxs oil cloth. A W Erwin, 2 bxs dry goods. P H Falkenstein, 3 bxs tin. H H Myers 1 bale dry goods. Boggs & B, 1 do do. J N Siemon, 5 bxs raisins. J Hoag Jr, 3 bxs oil cloth. H Paulins, 1 bx shoes. J Eisenbeis, 2 bales leather. Graham & S, 1 do do. T Chantler, 1 bx shoes. R Hay, 4 do do. Snodgrass & Bro, 1 do do. Becker, Ross & co, 1 box tin. C Reisenstein, 1 bx p ware, 3 cks crockery. Whiteside & D, 1 bx h ware. Kennedy, C & co, 3 do do. M B Snydam, 6 bales bags. G Hasley, 5 bbls clay. C Foerster, 3 bxs mdse. B L Chase, 1 bx leather. M Eccles, 1 bx dry goods. J M Eccles, 2 do do. S Groove & Son, 1 bx do do. A Franz, 1 bx shoes. J A Kurtz, 1 bx mdse. Rihn & W, 2 pkgs spice.

Per Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R.

Walters, S & Co, 3 cars sand. Lorenz & W, 1 car sand. M Estep, 1 car sand. Schnelback & H, 1 car grain. S & W H Martin, 1 car lumber. Owens & M, 1 car cement. C B Leech, 1 do do. Johnson & Son, 1 car wood. J Riber, lot h h goods. Bissell & co, 2 packs s iron. W F Armstrong, 27 do do. Fulton & B, 5 reels twine. Fraunheim & M, 25 beer kegs. Craig Bros, 3 bdls gas pipe, 1 bx mdse, 1 pkg stocks and dies. Johnston & C, 95 boxes. Reed & J, 22 do. Reinhart & S, 8 do. Pier & D, 3 hf ale bbls. F D Howell, 1 bbl coal. J C Cox, 1 car rope, &c. C P Markle & Son, 300 bdls paper. J Honecker, 1 bbl flour. C P Markle & Son, 62 bdls paper. R Berninge, 3 bbls eggs. J D Skinner, 5 chestnuts. B M Jones, 2 bbls do. J Anderson, 3 sks do.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

Gangwich, 46 sks barley. R McGinnis, 40 h heads, 10 axle ropes. H Anderson, lot n goods. Jas McVay, 10 sks potatoes. J A Graff & co, 5 bbls eggs. Jas H Murdoch, 10 bbls flour. W H Graff & co, 5 bbls eggs. M B Mercer, 2 bbls apples. W W Walsh & co, 35 sks wheat, 16 do barley, 92 do oats. Fowler, 1 iron spindle. Gilmore, S & co, 1 car barley. Wricker & co, 84 sks do. Gangwich & K, 48 sks oats. Sam Hood, 23 do barley. Wm Longkamp & co, 20 bbls flour, 120 sks do. Clark Bros, 25 bbls flour, 100 sks do. Anderson & W, 70 steel wings. J H Parker, 20 bbls pork. Third Ward School, 37 heaters. Hays & Son, 1 bbl sausage. E H Myers & co, 6 tcs hams. Reese Owens, 1 hhd h sausage. B Stewart, 1 bbl flour. Harris & Ewing, 1 car glycerine. James Duncan, 1 drum cut tobacco. S P Shriver & co, 5¼ butts tobacco. E Hydes & Son, 6 bales cotton. Allen Kirkpatrick, 100 bbls flour. T C Jenkins 100 do. George W Bitner, 5 bbls middlings. G A Martin, 8 sks feathers. Voigt, Mahow & co, 15 do. Knox & Orr, 20 bxs tobacco. J Henderson & Bro, 3 bbls lard, 2 bbls Japan, 2 do boiled oil. Singer, N & co, 4 bbls scrap iron. James Miller, 1 cooking stove. J W Bomgarden, 1 car wheat. B L Fahnestock, 1 bx mdse. Jas Gilmore, 1 bx mdse. W W Vonkess, 1 bx mdse. W B Boggs & co, 2 bbls boiled oil. Wm McBunn & Bro, 2 bbls Japan. Wm Sumner & co, 15 sewing machines. Shoemaker & co, 100 bbls flour. Beyers, McCully & co, 65 pkgs sundries. Scott & Geisell, 1 car b corn.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad

Littell & Meching, 1 bbl whisky. Parker, Bro & co, fet jars. J J Lamence, 2 pairs railroad frogs. Poetzler Bro, 1 box sundries. J A Graff, 1 car apples. McCullough & co, 18 pieces pipe. M M [illegible]nger, 1 car pork. Knowles & Tilley, 1 oil pump. J J Laurence, 1 car trees. McCullough & Smith, 7 sacks rags, 4 bbls do. Shepherd & Davis, 1 bbl butter, 4 kegs do. Henderson, Mackin & co, 1 bar stone. Pat Brough, 1 car stone. S S Jemison, 16 sacks b flour. T C Jenkins & Bro, 1 crate rags, 2 sacks do. D Chesnut & co 2 rolls butter. Erskine & co, 1 car clay. T J Blanchard, 1 bbl butter, 1 box do. McCullough & Co, 17 sks eggs. H Neiman, 5 bbls oil. V V R R, 1 car ties. Henry E kin, 1 bbl butter, 1 bbl mase. Shipton & Wallace, 6 bags potatoes, 1 keg cider. Jane Mosgrave, lot sundries. Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co, 1 bbl butter. Thompson & Calvin, 2 bags flour, 1 bbl butter. Wm Rodgers, 1 cow and calf. Henderson & Bro, 2 cars lime. Chas H Armstrong, 1 car fire brick. C Keiter, 1 car lumber. Wm Frees, 1 box butter. F T McKee, 11 pks sundries. I Meckhan, 8 do do. F Atwater, 37 sacks corn. Scott & Gesel, 25 do. Hoffman & Co, 7 cases hops. Wm Hoffman, 1 calf. Seibert & Berg, lot of hides. J Reingensmith, 10 lots vegetables. Seidenstriker, butter and poultry. C T McGreggor, 2 coops chickens. J Shellin, 20 sks potatoes. Charles Miller, 1 car flag stone. Harrison & Bro, do. Lewart & Emerson, 3 bundles bags. A. B. Mills, 50 bbls benzine. Pennock & Beeson.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Geneva.

PER STEAMER BELLE.—S Patterson, 36 bales hay. McCullough, Smith & co, 16 sks rags. Foggerty & Clarke, 76 jugs. Littell & Meching 91 jugs. C A Warncastle 100 oil bbls. A Kirk, 56 e bbls. McCracken, Galbraith & co, 1 coop turkeys, 29 sks wheat, 49 sks corn. McHenry & Hand, 16 sks oats, 210 sacks corn. I Stein, 33 sks oats. W Coons, 13 pkgs. W Herner, 127 sks corn, 44 do wheat, 1 keg. John Kramer, 12 sks corn. Kiel & Richart, 99 sks corn. A R Cummins, 51 sks wheat. W H Rankin, 15 bales hay. J Ronin, 1 cow and calf. Mrs Bradley, lot hh goods. H Spiar, 43 bbls. Godfrey & Clarke, 5 reams paper. F J Petrie, 1 bbl eggs.

Brownsville and Geneva.

PER UNITED STATES MAIL PACKETS.—A S Carlile, 16 bales hay, 400 bdls 8 brands, 29 bbls wh'sky, 15 bales hay, 11 rolls leather. S J Fowler, 1 pr carboys. J S Demitte, 25 bbls flour. W Welsh & co, 28 sks wheat, 15 do oats. Long & McKallip, 10 bales hay. R C Schwartz, 396 bxs W glass. J C Anderson, 240 ft lumber. J B Dunlap, 1 lot sundries. McCracken G & co, 124 sks wheat, 1 lot of chickens, 1 bbl cider, 2 do flour. Wm. McKee, 2 sks wheat. McCulloch, Smith & Co, 8 sks rags and 8 bbls flour. Drape & Robinson, 5 e bbls. Kramer & Bohn, 13 e boxes. H Wilson, 2 bbls whisky. J B Oceaner, 1 bdle slack. A R Hogg, 12 sks potatoes. N J Bigley, lot sundries. Alex King, 79 bxs w glass. S S Leggett, 24 sks wheat.

Portsmouth.

PER GRANITE STATE—Fackiner & Irwin, 542 dozen cottage chairs. P Holdeman, 1 bale moss. Arbuckles & co, 20 bbls New Orleans molasses. R E Sellers & co, 2 bbls c oil, 6 bxs 1 oil, 13 do drugs. Dilworth, Harper & co, 20 bbls molasses. Brownsville Packet Co, 8 pks sundries. W B Scaife, 6 cartings. David Beatty, 6 bbls flour. Simon Johnson, 10 bbls whisky. M McWhinney & co, 72 bundles hubs. Singer Nimick & co, 1 bdle springs. J Lantner, 125 bdls hubs. Spencer, McKay & Co, 83 ale bbls. Loomis & Collard, 70 tons pig iron. J W Porter, 20 tons pig iron. J S Leyman, 17 pkgs house hold goods. Wm Hastage & Co, 50 bbls apples. N Whiting & Co, 6 pkgs furniture. Silverman & Bros, 12 bxs household goods. Hobbard, Bros & Co, 1 circular saw, 1 box mdse. Workman & Davis, 58 bdls spokes, 18 bdls fellows.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD
P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co. m	16	C & P R R	3
Bryan & Cunsey m	12	Hallman & H. m	13
Rogers & McCullough m	2	J W Porter, m	3
Union Mills, m	5	McKnight & Co. m	3
Zug & Co. m	2	Everson, P & Co, m	1
Total			60

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Hallman & H. m	5	J W Porter, metal	2
Total			7

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Wm Smith & Co. metal	2	Lewis, Oliver & P. o	2
Graff, Bennett & Co, m	1	Shoenberger, B & Co. o	4
Everson, P & Co, o	1		
Total			10

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

John Moorhead, m	1	Lewis, O & P, m	1
Brown & co. m	1		
Total			3

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

Lowrie Childs			4

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AT
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AND
RETAIL.

FULL LINE
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FUR, WOOL AND SILK
HATS.

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OF
CAPS.

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Money Drawer,
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STEAMER CHIEFTAIN........CAPT. ROBT. PHILLIPS.
STEAMER E. BENNETT........CAPT. Z. W. CARMACK.
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W. H. KERR........Commander.
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CINCINNATI WEEKLY PACKET.
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Leaves Cincinnati SUNDAY—10 A. M.
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Leaves Pittsburgh SATURDAY—4 P. M.
Leaves Cincinnati TUESDAY—4 P. M.
THE NEW AND SPLENDID
Sidewheel Passenger Steamer
ST. CHARLES,
C. A. DRAVO........Commander.
W. S. DRAVO........Clerk.
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THE FINE STEAMER
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Robert Greenlee........Captain.
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For Bridges, Dams, Piers, Breakwater and other permanent structures made promptly at a small advance in price of iron.
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NEW LOW DOWN GRATE,
With Patent Cold Air Box,
The best Operating Grate ever invented. No good house should be without it.
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BEST REFINED CAST STEEL,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALSO, BEST
Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.
Corner Ross and First Avenue.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Roasted Coffee—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Statement of the Real Estate Savings Bank.
Fresh Canned Goods—John A. Renshaw.
Lloyd's Great Maps—R. S. Davis & Co.
New Fruit—John A. Renshaw.
Empty Ham Tierces—Reese Owens.
Furs, Furs—McCord & Co.
Silk Warp Cashmeres—White, Orr & Co.
Copartnership—Isaiah Dickey & Co.
Report of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, State of Pennsylvania.
White Sand—W. W. Young, Bro. & Co.
Tobacco at Auction—Powell & West, Philadelphia.
Shingles for Sale—E. F. Lightner & Co.
Dividend—Second National Bank.
Lots at Auction—A. Leggate.
Clothing—A. J. Nutting.
Diseases of the Lungs—Dr. Keyser.
Clearing Sale—Morganstern & Co.
Clothing—Urling, Follansbee & Co.
Great Fur House—Wm. Fleming & Co.
Clearing Sale—78 and 80 Market street.
Haines Brothers' Pianos—Charlotte Blume.
Golden Wedding Rye Whisky—Jos. S. Finch & Co.
Point Lace Collars—Morganstern & Co.
Rosewood Pianos—Charlotte Blume.
Opera House—Man and Wife.
Masonic Hall—Ada Tesman's Female Minstrels.
Pittsburgh City Flour Mills—Marshall, Kennedys & Co.
Banner Tobacco Works—Austin & Co.
Grand Military Fair—City Hall.
Mercantile Library Hall—Mendelssohn Quintette Club.
Academy of Music—La Sonnambula.
Mercantile Library Hall—Allegory and Tableaux.
Mercantile Library Association—Lecture Course.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Cracker Meal—Marvin's.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Patent Folding Bed Lounge—Lemon & Weise.
Lumber Price List—Mellon Brothers.
Mortgages Wanted—Thos. K. Petty.
Hoff's Malt Extract—Tarrant & Co.
Notice—State Bank of Pittsburgh.
Notice—People's Insurance Co. of Pittsburgh.

FARMING IN OHIO.

Report of the State Board for 1869.

The beauty of official statistics is that they are generally six months or a year behind hand. Last spring the local assessors of Ohio collected the full agricultural statistics of the State for 1869; but the crops of 1870 are nearly all harvested, and those statistics are now for the first time published from advance sheets of Secretary Klippart's report, which will not appear officially until January. Some of the statistics, however, are of interest even at this late day. As to wheat it appears that the acreage in 1869 was 2,323,753, an increase of 867,019 acres. The product in 1869 was 26,499,729 bushels, an increase of 10,019,770 over 1868. The average yield of 11.40 bushel to the acre, though a trifling increase, is too small to be creditable to Ohio farming. 76,488 acres of rye in 1869 produced 851,902 bushels, an increase of 36,236 bushels, with a decrease of 11,461 acres. There was a heavy falling off in the buckwheat crop, but the oats product is increased in extent by 38,986 acres to 837,559 acres, and in amount by 5,451,813 bushels to 24,410,665 bushels. This indicates a remarkable increase in the average per acre, being 29.1 bushels against 23.86 in 1868. Of barley there was raised in 1869, 1,589,426 bushels off 62,748 acres. In this result the average is one-half greater; the number of bushels is nearly doubled, and the average per acre is increased a fourth.

Corn decreased in acreage, average product and aggregate crop, there being only 62,444,405 bushels. 1,478,599 acres are devoted to meadow, and 401,625 to clover, though this is less than in the preceding year. The most notable thing about the flax crop is the increase in the amount of flax fibre from 12,032,392 pounds in 1868, to 19,224,488 in 1869. This resulted from manufactures, from the establishment of several new flax mills. 1869 was a good potato year, there being an increase in every particular, the average per acre being 85.57 bushels, an increase of 13.39 bushels per acre. Tobacco also did well, there being 38,953,216 pounds raised from 21,254 acres. Though the increase of acreage was only one-sixth, the crop more than doubled. There was an increase of 1,281,859 pounds in the production of butter, the aggregate being 38,286,237; and an increase of 4,487,491 pounds in cheese, the aggregate being 22,302,090. The sorghum crop was almost a failure, the product being less, though 53,641 acres were planted against 25,257 in 1868. The grape interest continues to increase, the acreage in vineyards being 10,457, an increase of 2,883 acres. 3,794,899 pounds of grapes were gathered and 156,025 gallons of wine pressed, both items showing an increase. The orchard interest of the State is large, though not increasing rapidly. It amounts to 346,828 acres, producing 15,518,685 bushels of apples, 1,444,523 bushels of peaches, 147,022 bushels of pears.

With but a few hundreds more of acres in orchards, the apple crop increased a third, the pear crop was more than doubled, and the peach crop nearly trebled. It may be remarked, too, that the fruit crops for 1869 very considerably exceed those of 1867, which, except for apples, was a first class fruit year. 3,948,528 acres are in pasturage, of which Stark county has the most, 140,239 acres. Though the amount of uncultivated lands was reduced by 390,530 acres, there remained 5,470,747 acres, certainly a considerable amount. The wool produced shows about four per cent. decrease, being 21,000,044 pounds. The slaughter of the dogs was not sufficient, 182,838 canines surviving in 1869; the dogs killed 51,934 sheep, worth $98,167, and in 1868 they killed 48,293 sheep, worth $109,888. These statistics are collected with great care, and if published four or five months sooner would be models for any State to imitate in completeness and accuracy.

THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON.

Its History and Possibilities in America.

"Iron and its manufacture in America" was the subject of an address by Mr. A. W. Humphreys before the American Institute Fair. He located the erection of the first known iron-works on this continent, at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1615, and said that the first well-established forges were at Braintree, Mass. The small ponds in the eastern part of that State supplied bog ore to many furnaces for more than a century. In 1750, 2,930 tons were exported; in 1774 it reached its maximum of 7,525 tons. In 1869 the amount was 1,916,000 tons. In 1840 not a rail was rolled in the United States. Steel was only made at great cost by the slow, old-time process. David Himrod is said to have been the first to use raw bituminous coal in 1845; he was driven to the necessity of the experiment by a strike among his workmen. He thereby opened the door to the manufacture of 550,000 tons of metal in 1869. Since 1840 the blast has been made hotter, even to 1,000 or more degrees. This is done by two methods; one by a special combustion chamber of iron pipes; another is by a heated brick-work chamber. By the use of cellular stoves, &c., the blast can be raised to 1,400 degrees. An unexplained advantage of the heated blast is thus shown; if the air applied to a common laboratory blow-pipe be heated to say 500 degrees, many substances previously infusible to the ordinary blow-pipe flame are readily melted. The use of the hot blast has enabled many ores to be profitably smelted that were previously worthless. The inferiority of iron sometimes made by the hot blast has been charged upon the heated air, but that has not been verified as a fact. The complete closing of the tops of the furnaces is a great improvement with the most of ores; where a flame is visible at the tunnel head, we may be sure that there is some waste. The combination of improvements (reviewed at length) since 1840 results in the production of 700 tons per week, at one furnace, in 1870—more than double the quantity that all Great Britain made in 1740, by the use of less than a ton of coal to a ton of iron. The total quantity of pig iron made in the United States in 1869 had a greater value in this crude state, at average prices, than all the gold and silver produced in the same period, by some $5,000,000. The rapid growth of Troy, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, St. Louis and suburbs indicates the profitable result of the development of our vast mineral resources. The first rail was rolled in 1843. Last year 600,000 tons were made—more than half in Pennsylvania, the rest in New York, Troy, Rome, Syracuse, Elmira and Buffalo. Most of these were of superior quality to those imported. The supply of ore is inexhaustible. With patient energy and industry we may finally achieve the success which, as thorough Americans, no less than enthusiastic iron-masters, we are working for, and be able to profitably supply, not only the heaviest demands of the home market, but also reverse our present position, and export instead of import this really precious metal.

The Bible in the War.

The Bible cause is gaining by the war in the distribution of the scriptures in quarters that would otherwise have remained closed to them. Dr. Hurst, in a letter to *The Methodist*, says the most gigantic religious agency in behalf of the German army is the British and Foreign Bible Society. No barriers are placed in its way, for does not every German ruler know that his country owes everything to the Bible? No sooner had war broken out than this society gave orders to its agent in Paris, M. de Pressense, to put a force of colporteurs in the field, and supply the French army with Testaments. Similar instructions were given to the society's agent in Germany, the Rev. G. P. Davies, who divides his time between Frankfort and Berlin, and has these two cities and Cologne and Breslau as his centers of operation.

The plan found to work best in distributing to the troops is to sell to the soldiers of the field, and give to the prisoners and wounded. There are now in Germany about 120,000 French prisoners, and measures are now in progress to supply those with the Scriptures. Of the French wounded in Germany I have seen no estimate as yet, but they are not forgotten. The Turcos are generally glad to read the Gospel, the present time being the first they have ever had the opportunity of doing so. The number of copies of Bibles, Testaments and parts so far distributed is between 200,000 and 250,000. The binders have to furnish 5,000 copies a day. The agents of the society keep right in the rear of the armies. Nancy, Saarbrucken and Sedan are the centers on French territory. The universal testimony of the colporteurs is that the soldiers are glad to get the Bible.

The paper trade has its frauds as well as every thing else, and the New York *Bulletin* says that the adulteration of paper in the process of manufacture by mixing with the pulp large quantities of kaolin, a kind of fine white clay, for the purpose of increasing the weight of a poor quality of paper, is now practiced to an extent that is scarcely creditable to paper manufacturers as a class. Sulphate of lime is also used in very large quantities, as it gives paper a good color and an apparent thickness of texture, but which in reality weakens it, and very materially affects its durability. The infallible test for paper is burning it—if it is good it will leave only about two per cent. of ashes; but it is quite common now to find paper of which one-third or one-fourth consists of silica and clay. Kaolin is principally used in the manufacture of wall papers, all of which require a certain amount of clay for sizing preparatory to printing, and this substance being very white and pure is admirably suited for the purpose. This material is found in large quantities in New Jersey, and is a considerable article of export. Ten years ago it was estimated that sixty thousand tons of this clay were used in the manufacture of paper in Europe instead of rags; and it is probable that the amount now employed is vastly greater both in Europe and America.

IMMIGRATION.

The Money Value of the Immigrants Registered at New York in Forty-two Years.

[From the New York Bulletin.]

The statistics of our annual foreign immigration, most of which reaches the country through this port, are interesting. Since emigration was first attracted to our shores, a period of about forty-two years, we have received as registered immigrants a total of 9,570,466 of all classes. This steady influx of labor the agricultural and industrial development of the country during the past twenty years is mainly attributable. Computing the value of each immigrant upon the basis of slave labor, we find that by allowing each man to be worth just what an able-bodied field hand was held at before the war, say $1,000, their economic value to the country to be $6,380,311,000—two-thirds of those arriving being able-bodied and industrious workingmen. Allowing to the remainder a low average valuation of $300 each, we have an aggregate of $452,024,000, making a grand total of $6,832,335,000 as the economic value, expressed in dollars, of the total immigration of the United States. Each immigrant brings to this country more or less money, and property of different kinds, such as tools, instruments or something of value. This is especially true of the Germans, who average some years quite a large sum—as high, in 1858, as $318 gold; but giving them an average in the twenty years of $100 each—and in reality it overruns this average—it would amount to $163,625,400 brought into the country by this one class. The Irish do not average more than one-half of the amount; but this statement is compiled from reports which these people make themselves when questioned as to how much money they have about them, and in many cases these returns have been found to be much less than they really should be. These calculations allow for the very small percentage of old and infirm, who come over with no one to care for them. These cases, however, are very few, from the fact that there is a law existing which obliges carriers of passengers to return all persons who may become a burden on the State at any time within two years after they are landed here, said passengers to be carried free of cost to State or passenger; and this law is very strictly enforced. These figures are merely for the port of New York; and, as there is a tax of $2 50 per head levied on all immigrants arriving here, a revenue is collected for the support of the hospital and landing depots, the payment of clerks and other necessary expenses pertaining to so large a business, which makes these institutions very nearly self-sustaining. Boston and Philadelphia receive but few immigrants, and the other cities none at all, or nearly none. The transportation of emigrants was done a few years since entirely in sailing vessels, and in American bottoms, but since the decay of our shipping interests the business has been transferred in a great measure to the English steamers, and only once in a great while do we see the arrival of an American sailing ship in this trade. We have only three regular lines now running vessels in the business, where, a few years since, we had six or seven lines, having arrivals three or four times each month; but we lost the business during the war, and it will be a long time before we regain it, if we ever do. Last year we received a total of 258,989 immigrants, and in the ten months and a half of this year that have passed we have received 188,511, notwithstanding the Continental war.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A correspondent speaking of the radical differences in religion, language, occupation, &c., among the German officers, says: "But all these differences disappear as soon as they have donned the officer's uniform, and are under arms as the King of Prussia's officers. Their only thought then is of doing honor to their position, and they are impressed by the most thorough *esprit de corps*. Their common wish is to fight for the honor of the Prussian flag—to conquer, and, if it is God's will, cheerfully to die; and this animates them all in equal measure. Among the Landwehr, the very men who at home over their beer and in popular assemblies loudly applaud the communistic and democratic orators, are now, when they wear the uniform, obedient soldiers, showing the greatest respect to the youngest officers, and bewaring of the slightest insubordination."

With regard to affairs at the Prussian headquarters the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says: "The Crown Prince of Prussia's aversion is believed to grow greater every day to the continuance of the present cruel war. For many months he has not, it is well known, spoken to the Count Bismarck, whose ascendancy over the King he distrusts and he deplores. In the family quarrels the Prince, not unnaturally, took the side of his mother."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* writes to it an account of the result of a private prosecution of the *Voorstadt Zeitung*, and adds that complaints of injury can be alleged against newspapers only by private individuals. The editor of the *Gazette* remarks, "In public affairs there prevails in Austria incomparably more freedom than elsewhere."

From Poland we learn, through German sources, that in the Catholic parts of the realm the priests have been forbidden to pray for the Pope in the general church devotions. Special services for the restoration of the temporal power are also prohibited, being regarded as a political demonstration.

MANUFACTURING NOTES.

Colorado coal is to be manufactured into coke.

The blast furnaces at Brazil, Indiana, and the neighborhood round about, are yet standing still, and will probably not be put in operation for two months to come.

A company have gone to work on the old Confederate armory at Macon, Georgia, having bought the property of the United States, and soon it will resound with the hum of cotton spindles—a happy converson.

The great difficulty heretofore has been in utilizing the Ramie, which is said to flourish in Louisiana more luxuriantly and vigorously than in the country it was originally brought from. But an ingenious gentleman, Mr. Thos. H. Murphy, of New Orleans, is said to have invented a machine which can, in one day, turn out five hundred pounds of white fibre from the natural stalk, as white and silky as Sea Island cotton, and with a staple of any desired length. A company has been formed for planting and manufacturing the article, and this invention will be used.

There are eight stove manufacturers in Boston, 15 wholesale and 75 retail dealers, who represent an aggregate of over $2,500,000 capital.

New Haven boasts of the largest spectacle manufactory in the world, which turns out an aggregate of three hundred thousand pair each year.

At the Augusta Fair was a magnificent first-class passenger car, from the South Carolina Railroad Car Works, in Charleston. This excellent coach exhibits in the paneling a fine display of the beauty and fitness of the native Carolina pine under accomplished mechanical embellishment.

The coal dealers and coal consumers of Louisville have held a meeting, at the Board of Trade rooms, to protest against the Newport bridge, the completion of which, it is asserted, will enhance the value of coal there fully two cents per bushel. Resolutions protesting against further work on the bridge, as an obstruction to the free navigation of the river, and a great drawback to the Western commerce and to the coal trade, were adopted.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says extraordinary interest attaches to the reports concerning Mr. Chase's health, since the friends of both Pendleton and Hendricks look to his nomination "as the only one that would afford a hope of success" for the Democratic party.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1870.	7:23 A. M.	4:23 P. M.	11:23 P. M.
Height of barometer, inches	29.06	29 30	29.38
Change since last report	—0.21	—0 24	—0.08
Thermometer	48°	52°	49°
Change in 24 hours	10°	—18°	—06°
Direction of wind	N. W.	N.	N. W.
Velocity of wind—miles per hour	7		
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot	0 245	0.000	
Character of wind	B.	C.	A.
Rainfall since last report in inches			
State of weather	2.	2.	1.

Notes—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the Barometer since the last report are given; decrease being marked here, and throughout the table by the minus sign. Character of the winds to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane. State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, light rain; 4, heavy rain; 5, snow.

JAMES WEST, Observer Sergeant.

Lorgnette Hat at Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

The Gymnasium.—An election for officers of the new Gymnasium will be held at No. 63 Fourth avenue, this evening. The stockholders are requested to be present.

Furs.—If you wish to purchase a nice set of furs, good, new and fashionable, go to Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

The Board of Guardians.—A regular monthly meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor was held Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Fortune, Secretary, states that nothing but the usual routine of business was transacted.

One Case.—Deputy Mayor Nichols had one case of common drunkenness before him yesterday morning. The offender, whose name is James Landis, was fined one dollar and costs.

Grading and Paving.—The work of grading and paving Thirty-Second street between Liberty and Penn has been nearly completed. The work on Twenty-Fifth street is being pushed forward rapidly.

Have You?—Have you tried the elegant new note and letter paper, recently introduced by Messrs. J. R. Weldon & Co., No 101 Wood street? If you have not call and get samples, and give it a trial. Ask for the *Par Excellence*.

Personal.—Ladies and Gents should not fail and "try" Glycennal of Roses, as it is the best preparation in the market for chapped faces, hands and lips, also for removing all roughness from the skin. Sold by druggists.

Copartnership.—Notice is given in another column that Mr. Samuel Dickey, late with F. Sellers & Co., has been admitted to the firm of Isaiah Dickey & Co. The firm will be strengthened by the addition of this energetic business man.

Ladies, misses and gents furs at Palmer's.

Fruits.—John A. Renshaw, at the corner of Liberty and Ninth streets, has in stock at present a fine assortment of the best brands of canned fruits and vegetables which he offers to dispose of either at wholesale or retail, at reasonable rates. Persons desiring articles of this class, or any other in the grocery line, can rely on obtaining perfect satisfaction at Mr. Renshaw's establishment.

The Ohio River Obstructions.

The following telegraphic dispatch was received last evening from Mr. N. J. Bigley and W. M. Claney, the committee appointed by the Coal Exchange of Pittsburgh:

Louisville, Ky., November 3.—The City Councils and the Board of Trade of this city held meetings this evening, and appointed committees to attend the bridge meeting at Cincinnati on Friday and Saturday.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

Regular Monthly Meeting.

The Allegheny County Female Suffrage Association held a regular monthly meeting in the Board of Trade Rooms last evening, Miss Heinneman in the chair.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Miss Heinneman moved that this Association be made auxiliary to the State Association which meets in Philadelphia on the 10th inst. Adopted.

Miss Mulhattan moved that a special meeting for the election of officers be held next Thursday evening.

Miss Hattie Smith moved as an amendment, that the next meeting be held at No. 256 Penn street. The amendment was accepted and the original motion as amended, adopted.

Miss Hanneman read a letter from the Countess de Gaspavin of Switzerland. The letter was originally published in the New York *Tribune*, and asked that American ladies obtain signatures to a petition for peace measures. The following committee were appointed to circulate the petition: Miss McCullough, Miss Craig, Mrs. Dansee, Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Hattie Smith, Miss Mulhattan and Miss Miller.

The following resolution was adopted for discussion at the next meeting:

Resolved, That by the Fourteenth amendment women are entitled to vote.

Miss Wilcox read an essay upon the right of women to vote.

Mrs. Danse stated that the association had been unfairly reported by some of the papers, and abused the press at considerable length.

Mrs. Danse then read a paper upon the subject of home duties and true female education.

Mr. Berger followed in a brief speech.

The President stated that the other parties who were expected to address the meeting were not present, and announced that the discussion was in order.

The Secretary then read the following resolution:

Resolved, That the ballot will insure to women higher education, a wider field of labor, and greater respect from man, instead of complasency and flattery.

Miss Smith and Miss Hineman discussed the resolution at considerable length, after which it was unanimously adopted.

On motion, adjourned.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Two Persons Seriously Injured.

A shooting affray of rather a serious character occurred at No 28 Webster avenue about half past nine oclock last evening. It is stated that a man named A. J. Donley was sitting by the fire in an intoxicated condition and, during a quarrel which occurred with his wife, he drew a pistol from his pocket which was either accidentally or purposely discharged. The ball struck his wife just above the knee, inflicting a severe flesh wound, and then passed on and lodged in the thigh of his nephew named Michael Neeland, who was sitting by the fire on the other side of the hearth. Officers Rudeman and Graham were called, and Donley taken to the Central Station house. Dr. Donnely was called and extracted the bullet, which had inflicted a wound about four inches in length, and flattened against a bone. The wound is a painful one, and the physician states if it had taken a slightly different direction amputation would likely have been rendered necessary. Donley had two pistols in his possession, and states that he carried them because he had a serious quarrel with some one in the vicinity. He avers that the shooting was accidental, and expresses great regret at the occurrence.

Base Ball.

Several days since we noticed that a match game had been played between the Sophomore Class nine, and the Fort Shaffer nine, at New Wilmington, Lawrence county. It seems the statement was incorrect. The Sophomore nine first, challenged the Juniors and then the Freshmen's Class, to play a match game but both declined. They now contemplate challenging the Senior class, and if they do not accept, the Sophomore Class will claim the championship of the College.

The "Literati," of Wilmington, and the "Ignorami," of Fort Shaffer, a correspondent writes, played a game on November 1st, in which the first named club came off victorious by a score of 41 to 31. The playing was good on both sides, the score being even on the sixth inning. In the seventh, the "Literati" whitewashed their opponents, and closed the game. Mr. James Sands, the crack ball player of Wilmington, and several others, acquitted themselves admirably. Time of game—one hour. Umpire—Captain McCullough, of Freeport. Scorers—W. W. Dunlap and J. J. Clark.

How a Rochester Man Secured a Baby.

A novel occurrence, says an exchange, took place at the Rochester station on last Friday. Mr. Leslie, a gentleman residing and well known at that place, was standing on the platform of the railroad depot when the Erie Express came along from Pittsburgh, due West. After the train stopped he was asked to hold a baby for a few moments by a lady whom he saw standing on the steps of one of the cars. Not particularly noticing what the lady was doing, and wishing to be accommodating to the fair sex, Mr. Leslie kindly took the infant in his arms and held it for some moments, when, the owner not returning to relieve him of his charge, he began to "smell a rat." He looked about him, but the train had gone, and with it, as he strongly expected, the lady acquaintance, now minus the darling object of her concern.

A Street Fight.

Wm. Wilson, who lives on the Greensburg Pike, and a man named Keefe, who lives in the Ninth ward, became involved in a fight, near the American House, Seventeenth ward, Wednesday afternoon, and a crowd of about fifty persons collected about them. They were both arrested by officer Costello, and proceeded quietly as far as Forty-fifth street, when they attacked him. Officer Cunningham came to his assistance. Meanwhile Keefe escaped and ran down Forty-fifth street, followed by Costello. When overtaken he picked up a boulder and struck the officer, but was finally, with the assistance of a citizen, arrested and both prisoners were taken to the Seventh ward station house. Deputy Mayor Nichols yesterday imposed a fine of fifty dollars and costs on each of the offenders. Wilson paid his, but Keefe, not having the necessary funds to spare, was committed to the work house for sixty days.

Another arrival of nice, new, fashionable, ladies and misses furs at R. H. Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

The Mendelssohn Quintette Club.

The concert given by the Mendelssohn Quintette club of Boston, at Mercantile Library Hall last evening, was attended by a very brilliant audience. The programme was rich with musical gems, which were rendered in a manner most finished and artistic. The solos were especially fine, and drew forth from the audience the heartiest applause. We agree with the Chicago paper which said the performances of this organization are above criticism. The second and last of their concerts here this season will be given to-night, when a selection of music equal to that of last evening will be furnished.

An Insulting Fellow.—William M. Tyler, white, was before Mayor Brush yesterday afternoon, for using violent, abusive, indecent and threatening language to Alice Thomas, a prepossessing mulatto woman. He renewed his insulting remarks while the hearing was progressing, when Mayor Brush fined him $10 and costs, remarking that was it not for the fact that it was his first offense he would impose a fine of $25 and costs. He paid the $13 25 and was discharged.

Personal.—We learn that Mr. J. C. Lewis, of the firm of Lewis, Bailey Dalzell & Co., and who resides in Sharpsburg, contemplates removing to Philadephia. He is now there himself, and his family, we understand, will join him next week. Mr. Louis' ill health necessitated the change. He will still retain his interest in the Guyasuta Iron Works, at Sharpsburg, but intends to reside permanently at Philadelphia, and accordingly will dispose of his handsome residence on main street, in the borough mentioned.

Our Sam Hat at Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

Not Satisfied.—J. D. Flanigan visited the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon for the purpose of seeking justice, as he alleged. He and John Poselwaite had a misunderstanding on the Monongahela wharf, when, it seems Poselwaite assailed Flanigan and "bunged" up his eye. The accused was arrested and after a hearing fined $10 and costs, which he paid and was released. Subsequently, Flanigan, who was not satisfied with the justice meted the defendant, went before an alderman and charged him with assault and battery, and a warrant was issued.

Country Store Burned.—The store of Robert H. Porter; situated at Shousetown, opposite Leetsdale, caught fire yesterday morning, at two o'clock, and was totally destroyed. It contained a general stock of dry goods, groceries, etc., valued at $4,000, on which there was an insurance of $2,500. The building, which was an old frame, was not insured.

The Loss and Insurance.—The loss caused by the burning of Messrs. Challinor, Hogan & Co.'s glass works in Birmingham, foot up $20,000. The insurance is $13,000—divided as follows: Independent, of Boston; Corn Exchange, New York; Enterprise, Cincinnati; Cash, Pittsburgh; Ætna, Hartford; Ætna, New York, $2,000 each, and $1,000 in the Connecticut, of Hartford, in all making $13,000.

Beaver gauntlets, gloves, caps, collars, wholesale and retail, at Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

The Sharpsburg Bridge.—Workmen are employed repairing the tops of the piers for the Sharpsburg bridge, and the Keystone Bridge Company will shortly have all the iron sections completed. Very little time will then be required to place the iron together, and then a beautiful new bridge will adorn the site of the unsightly wooden bridge of former times.

Committed to the Workhouse.—John Pittilsuver was arrested and taken before Justice F. A. Klein, of Sharpsburg, yesterday, charged on oath of Gerhan Kalmeyer, with drunkenness and disorderly conduct. After a hearing the accused was committed to the workhouse for thirty days in default of a fine. The parties reside in Indiana township. Parties having business to transact with magistrates will always find Squire Klein ready and willing to promptly discharge his duties.

Business Change.—Mr. Samuel Dickey, who for a number of years was connected with the house of Messrs. F. Sellers & Co., has been admitted into the firm of Messrs. Isaiah Dickey & Co, No. 80 water street. This is one of the oldest and most reliable wholesale produce and commisson houses in the city, and in securing a position in the firm Mr. J. Dickey has a fine field for the exercise of his excellent business talents. The announcement of co-partnership will be found elsewhere.

The Late Abraham B. Hutton.—We have received a copy of a pamphlet containing "An Address Commemorative of the Virtues and Services of Abraham B. Hutton, late Principal of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, delivered at the request of the Directors, on the 4th of October, 1870. By James J. Barclay, Secretary of the Institution."

Have you seen the large and complete assortment of ladies, misses and gents furs at Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

Charged with Malicious Mischief.—John Black, having affixed an old rag to the tail of Wm. Butler's coat, the latter paraded through Chess, Smythe & Co.'s nail mill, to the infinite amusement of the employees. Intensely mortified on discovering the trick, Butler visited the office of Justice Heisel and sued Black for malicious mischief. A warrant was issued.

Our Sam Hat at Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

Resigned.—R. W. Craig has resigned the position of Union Depot police officer, and Mr. James Wilson has been appointed in his stead.

THE ROBBERY AT WELLSVILLE.

A Boy Arrested in Pittsburgh—Part of the Stolen Property Recovered.

Some days since it was announced by telegraph that an extensive robbery had been perpetrated at Wellsville Thursday night, November 25th, a considerable quantity of jewelry having been stolen from the store of Mr. G. W. Laughlin, Missouri House. Wednesday evening officer William Fowler, on duty at the corner of Wood and Water streets, observed a boy standing about the boarding house of Mrs. Rourke, near the corner and acting as though his conscience was not exactly clear. Yesterday morning the boy left the house and the officer made some inquiries of Mrs. Rourke which revealed the fact that the boy had left the bundle behind the bar. Shortly after, the officer saw the boy returning to the house. On being approached by the officer he ran off and hid. Soon after the boy dodged into the house and on being followed in and closely questioned, acknowledged that he had a portion of the goods stolen from Mr. Laughlin. He was immediately taken to the Mayor's office and the bundle examined.

A white handkerchief, another white handkerchief and the half of a vest were untied, and wrapped up inside the vest were found ten silver watches, ten silver rings, fourteen gold rings, three pen holders, two gold pencils, two gold toothpicks, six gold chains, one silver chain and a silk watch guard with a gold slide.

The boy talked freely about the matter, and said that two or three days before the robbery he was standing near the Fort Wayne Railroad crossing, on Penn street, when he was approached by a man named Perkins, formerly a bar-keeper in this city, who asked him if he wanted a job, and on using an affirmative response proposed to get him a place as assistant bar-keeper at the Missouri House in Wellsville. He then proceeded to tell a strange story. He says he visited Wellsville, and not liking his situation decided to return, and when passing Laughlin's store he saw Perkins coming out of the store with a bundle. After a consultation, he says Perkins agreed to give him a share if he would say nothing about the matter, and thereupon counted out the articles found in the boy's bundle. He says he then came away with Perkins as far as Smithfield, about eighteen miles from Wellsville. There Perkins proposed to him to go to the house of Mr King, near Bagadocio, where they could get $5,000 in gold and paper money enough to make them rich. Thomas refused to go, and Perkins started for Cincinnati, saying that he would sell out there and go to New York. Mellon hid his share of the spoils in the woods and staid at Smithfield four days, husking corn, and then started for Pittsburgh, arriving here Wednesday evening. He said seventy-two watches and any amount of jewelry was stolen.

Mr. Laughlin arrived in this city last evening, and will leave the city with the prisoner this morning. The boy promises to assist in finding the remainder of the stolen property. Mr. Laughlin states that the total amount stolen was about $5,000. The boy is sixteen years of age, and says he has a step father living near Williamsburg, opposite Frankstown.

The Utility of Lamp Posts.

Those who have occasion to pass the Commercial building will observe upon the corner lamp post a very neat and ornamental pyramidal enclosure, the sides of which are handsomely lettered, and the letters and words of which give the public some useful information, which they would do well to remember and act upon. These posts, which are so numerous all through the city, have heretofore had but one office to perform—hold the lamps which illuminate our smoky city. The fertile brain of Mr. P. McCosker has found another and a very important use for them, as is illustrated in the case just cited. He has obtained the authority from Councils to utilize all the lamp posts in the city, by placing thereon such signs as shall be desired by business men who may think this a good method for advertising their business. As an advertising agency the lamp post doubtless has its merits; but while this is not denied, the judgment and experience of the ablest and shrewdest merchants place the daily newspaper as infinitely superior to all other means in diffusing the knowledge which gives a house reputation and commands patronage. It is not only the best, but the cheapest means; and while an advertisement in the Commercial, for all the ordinary purposes of trade, is worth more than the signs upon a thousand lamp posts, we would not disparage the enterprise of Mr. McCoskar. The lamp post has its value, and those who would avail themselves of it should call on Mr. McCosker, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, corner of Fourth avenue and Grant street.

The Real Estate Savings Bank.

In another column will be found the annual statement of the Real Estate Savings Bank, which gives a most gratifying exhibit of the growth and prosperity of this sterling institution. There has been an increase in the amount of deposits during the year of over $100,000, and there is a snug balance of $50,000 in the contingent fund. The assets consist mainly of first mortgages on real estate, and there are no better securities possessed by any bank in the country. The rapid and healthy growth in the business of this bank has placed it second only to the Dollar Savings Bank, and it is equal to any in soundness and reliability. Isaac Jones, Esq., is President; Wm. H Smith, Vice President, and B. C. Parke, Accountant. The Trustees are General T. M. Howe, Isaac Jones, D. W. C. Bidwell, Harvey Childs, General J. K. Moorhead, C. G. Hussey, Jacob Painter, N. Voegtley and Wm. H. Smith. Mr. S. S. Carrier, the able and efficient Treasurer, has contributed much to the success of the institution. Read the statement, to be found on the first page.

Important Decision.

The case of Walden, Koehne & Co. against Jos. S. Finch & Co., was disposed of in the District Court of Philadelphia, Judge Stroud presiding, on Wednesday last. The jury, after an half hour's deliberation, returned a verdict for the defendants. The case was a peculiar one, and grew out of the fall of Finch & Co.'s distillery warehouse, in South Pittsburgh, in May, 1869, and in which place the plaintiffs, Walden, Koenne & Co., had a large number of packages of spirits stored, and which were wrecked by the fall. The action was brought to recover from Finch & Co. the value of said spirits, and for damages, &c. The verdict, as above stated, was for the defendants, Finch & Co. The case was well tried, and by able counsel on both sides.

Fur gloves, fur caps, fur collars, fur trimmed hoods—new goods—at Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

Opening of the Season.—Cold weather is rapidly approaching and we may soon expect to see the ladies attired in their furs, seal sacques, &c. McCord & Co., No. 131 Wood street, anticipating that a rush will soon be made, have at considerable labor and expense procured the largest stock in the fur line ever offered in this city, and as will be seen by advertisement elsewhere, offer the same to the public. In this, Messrs. McCord & Co. take the lead, and as their stock embraces all the newest styles, our reader need have no fears in regard to purchasing at once. Elegant new styles, astrachan sacques, seal sacques, elegant sable sets and all the low grade furs for ladies, misses and children, will be found in the establishment and at prices that cannot be rivalled by cheapness.

A Small Leak.—The *Evening Leader* has discovered a small leak—the payment of so much per line to the "official organs" of the County Commissioners, for publishing the trial lists of the Quarter Sessions, while the other papers do this service gratuitously. In fact, all the papers would publish the trial lists of this Court, as they do those of the Common Pleas and District Courts, as matters of news; but the "organs" have managed to get paid for this service, for a year or more, and will hold on to the pay as long as they can. We knew the thing was being done, but it is such a little leak that it is hardly worth while noticing. When the *Leader* dives deeper it will know more.

Furs! Furs! Furs! wholesale and retail at Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

No Canvassers Employed.—The Singer Sewing Machine Company employs no canvassers; yet notwithstanding this fact, the sales are many thousands in excess of other well known and popular machines. The public have a faculty of finding out what is truly meritorious, and ascertaining wherein they can most economically and judiciously invest their money. The popular judgment is in favor of the Singer Machine. As you will wait in vain for a canvasser, go to the agents, Messrs. Straw & Morton, No. 20 Sixth street.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman Moreland]

LARCENY.

Bridge Ferry is a tenant of Susan Reese, who occupies the ground floor of a house on Penn street, Tenth ward. Ferry occupies the upper story, and the prosecutrix alleges that he stole a shawl, a blanket, a dress and several other articles from the lower story. A warrant was issued.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

ALLEGED LARCENY.

Alexander Harlon was arrested and held for a hearing on Saturday to answer a charge of the larceny of thirty dollars from Lemmon & Harlon of the Tenth ward. The information in the case was made by Hugh Harlon.

[Before Alderman O'Donnell.]

DOMESTIC TROUBLES.

Mary O'Brien and her husband John do not appear to live happily together, as Mary made an information yesterday, alleging that she was afraid that her better half would take her life. Warrant issued.

Public Amusements.

Opera House.—Mrs. Bowers gave her fine personation of the character of *Mary Warner* for the last time last evening, to a fair but not very large audience. The play was charmingly given throughout, and well received. To-night Mrs. Bowers has her farewell benefit, when she will give us Frank Mayo's dramatization of Wilkie Collins's thrilling story of "Man and Wife." The piece is said to be an interesting and powerful one, the outline and main incidents of the novel having been admirably condensed to suit the stage, and wrought into a form which gives some very effective situations, and is deeply engrossing and exciting. The *beneficiaire* will appear as *Anne Sylvester* and Mr. McCollom as *Geoffrey Delamayn*. The house should be crowded.

Varieties.—There is no diminution in the number of people who visit the Varieties Theater nightly, showing that the public appreciate the efforts of Manager Aims to please them. The exhibition now given there has never been equalled in our city, and must be seen to be appreciated. A matinee will be given to-morrow afternoon, at which all the members of the great combination will perform.

Academy of Music.—The burlesque on the opera of "Sonnambula" was given at the Academy last night by the Weber troupe, and we will venture the assertion that the greatest admirer of the original opera could recognize none of its features in the present rendition. Lisa Weber, Belle Howitt, Hattie O'Niel, Ada Wray, George Atkins, Mr. Phillips and Vincent were all good in their respective characters, making as much as possible of the piece, which is of itself very little worth. However, it is tolerably funny, and that is all that is required in such a performance. "La Somnambula" will be given again this evening. To-morrow afternoon, at the matinee, "Ernani" is promised.

Masonic Hall.—This is the age of novelties, and among the latest are traveling troupes of female minstrels. Our citizens will have an opportunity to judge of the merits of one of these organizations next week, as that of Miss Ada Tesman is announced to perform on Monday and Tuesday evenings next. We recollect Miss Tesman as a very pleasing vocalist, and her company, composed of twenty-five persons, is highly spoken of by the press of other cities. Nothing objectionable is countenanced, and the entertainment is said to be very pleasing.

Runaway.—Yesterday morning a team of horses belonging to Mr. James Booth, on Wylie street, ran away, having been left alone for a moment while the driver opened the gate. It is stated that no serious damage was done.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

The following business was transacted yesterday:

Manus's Appeal: Rule to show cause granted, returnable on Saturday, the 12th instant, and notice to be given to opposite counsel.

OPINIONS.

By Thompson, C. J.—Osborn et al. vs. Reynolds Jefferson county. Judgment affirmed.

Brown's Executors vs. Second National Bank of Erie. Decree reversed, and bill dismissed at cost of appellees.

By Agnew, J.—Brady vs. Brady's administrators and devisees. Westmoreland county. Decree of the Orphans' Court reversed, and the petition dismissed with costs below, and the costs of this appeal to be paid by Hugh Brady, the appellee.

Private road in Mead township, Crawford county, to land of J. N. Canfield. Proceedings affirmed, with costs.

City of Pittsburgh vs. Walters. D.C. Continued.

Grimes et al. vs. Hackett. C. P. *Non pros.*

McClurg's appeal, argued by Marshall for appellee, and by Roberts for appellant.

Ardesco Oil Company vs. North American Oil and Mining Company. D. C. Argued by Burgwin for plaintiff in error, and by Golden *contra*.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

The jury in the case of Henry Sterrett, reported yesterday, found a verdict of not guilty on the first, second and third counts, and guilty on the fourth count, which charged defendant with evading the payment of the special tax, and with failing to stamp casks containing beer.

George Seegrist, indicted for carrying on business as a retail liquor dealer without paying the special tax, was tried and convicted. There were two indictments, and the jury convicted in both cases.

The case of the United States vs. Christian Starrs, indicted for opening and retaining possession of a letter addressed to Miss Mary Herdt, the prosecutrix, was next taken up. The parties lived in the same building, or court, and it is alleged that the husband of the prosecutrix, who had left home on account of some difficulty with his wife, had written her a letter, which she was very anxious to receive, but which coming into Starrs' possession, was retained by him, as is alleged. The facts were fully published at the time the information was made, some weeks ago. District Attorney Swoope for the prosecution, and Messrs Marshall, Swartzelder and Gibson for the defense. On trial.

ALLEGHENY.

Hand Smashed.—A boy named Joseph Moon, son of Officer Richard Moon, while walking in the Ancher Cotton Works, on Lacock street, yesterday afternoon, had his hand caught in the rolls, smashing it badly. Dr. Wm. Herron attended the injured lad.

Severely Burned.—A man named George Limput was severely injured at the Boston Oil Works, Sharpsburg, yesterday morning. It appears that he was working at an oil still which caught fire, and before the unfortunate man could escape, his clothes were nearly all burned off, and his face and arms severely injured. He was conveyed to Dr. Clark's office on Penn street, where his injuries were attended to.

Enterprising.—The Franklin Savings Bank has purchased the Knox property, opposite Semple's new building, at the corner of Federal street and North alley, for $40,000, and intend building a bank on it, although possession cannot be had until 1872. The property is sixty feet front and two hundred and forty deep, and it is considered a good bargain. It is said that this property was purchased in 1808 for twenty dollars.

Sharpsburgh.—Some eight or ten new brick buildings are in course of erection in the borough of Sharpsburgh. Wonderful improvements in this respect, and also in the matter of street improvements have been made during the past season, and, with Burgess Gibson and the Town Council in authority for another year, we may expect to see a great deal more street improvement next year. The town is growing to a surprising extent, as will be seen by a visit to it.

Thrown From His Wagon.—Last evening, about five o'clock, a driver in the employ of J. Reymer, named Stultz, was thrown from his wagon and sustained severe injuries. At the time of the accident he was driving down Ohio avenue, when his horse took fright and, in turning the corner of Beaver avenue, he was thrown out and received an ugly gash on his forhead. The unfortunate man was removed to a drug store near by, where his wounds were dressed by Dr. Gourad, after which he was removed to his home. The horse was caught before he proceeded far.

A Pitiable Case.—John Buchanan yesterday was released from the workhouse, having served out his term. He then came to the Mayor and stated that he had no place to go, and could not earn a livelihood. At his own request he was sent back to the institution for thirty days. Joshep Redgate was also sent to the workhouse for sixty days on a charge of vagrancy. Joseph is a resident of the Sixth ward, and his wife alleged before the Mayor that her daughter is lying sick with the consumption, and that she is often annoyed by his conduct. He is drunk habitually, and acts in a gross disorderly manner.

Result of Jealousy.—Henry Holman, of Ohio township, appeared before Aldeman Renter yesterday and lodged complaint against Frederick Trost for assault and battery and profane swearing. The parties are rival constables in the township above named, and have had frequent troubles. A few days since, as is alleged, Trost struck him on the nose, and at the same time used profane language. Adam Holman, who by the way is no relation to the Holman of Ohio township, started out yesterday afternoon for Trost, and in the evening the three constables arrived in the office of Alderman Renter. A hearing was had when the case was settled, the defendant paying the costs.

Attacked a Train.—About noon yesterday, a number of boys on returning from school amused themselves by throwing stones at a train on the Ft. Wayne Railroad, hitting the conductor and engineer. Two of the boys were arrested, and taken before Acting Mayor Irwin, but were discharged after a severe reprimand, being informed that if arrested again they would be severely punished. The company are also determined to stop the practice indulged in by boys of jumping on the train, and those who continue the practice may expect to be arrested.

Highwaymen Foiled.

Our readers doubtless recollect the numerous robberies that have been committed of late on the Perrysville road, and there seems to be no abatement to these outrages, making this road exceedingly dangerous for travel in the night. Late Wednesday night Mr. James Anderson, clerk of the St. Charles, was out in a buggy on the road, and just as he was proceeding up "Ropewalk Hill" a couple of masked individuals stopped him and made a modest request for his money. Mr. Anderson said he had nothing but toll money, and just at this time the rattle of vehicles were heard, when the masqueraders wisely took their departure. Mr. Anderson and the gentlemen in the buggies made a diligent search for the would be robbers, but were unsuccessful in apprehending them.

Trouble Ahead.—Louis Weiland, in order to escape the many troubles incident to married life, deserted his family, thinking thereby to lead a peaceful life and be free from many of the troubles to which flesh is heir to. He was sadly disappointed, however, in his bright hopes, for soon his troubles began to multiply, and his life became a burden too great to be borne. He, therefore, visited Deputy Mayor Irwin, yesterday, and made known his troubles to that magistrate, in the meantime lodging complaint against his wife Barbara for surety of the peace. The cause of the information appears to be that an intimate friend had informed him that his wife had offered a reward of fifty dollars to any party who would terminate his existence, and this failing, she threatened to poison him, and in this way effect her object. Mr. Weiland is fearful lest the threat might become a reality, and desires the protection of the law, and this modest request was cheerfully complied with. Barbara was arrested, and is now under bail in the sum of $300 for trial. Wieland now lives in peace.

THIEVES AT WORK.

Bold Highway Robbery—House Entered—Money Drawer Relieved of Its Contents—No Arrests.

On Wednesday night, shortly after nine o'clock, Mr. Patrick McNally, proprietor of a liquor store on Seventh street, Pittsburgh, was attacked on West street, between First and Ohio, while returning to his home. On his way he had stopped a short time in Lutzy's tavern, and while there exhibited his money in the presence of about a dozen persons. Mr. Lutzy took McNally to task for so foolishly exposing his money and advised him to go home. He complied, and had proceeded nearly to the corner of West and First streets, when he was suddenly attacked by two men, one of whom pinioned his arms while the other dealt him two or three stunning blows in the face and on the head. He fell heavily to the ground, and while in that position his pockets were rifled. The thieves secured some $300 in money and two checks—one for $1,500 and the other for $200—and then fled. As soon as Mr. McNally recovered from the effects of the blow he made a search for his assailants, but could find no traces of them. Yesterday the police were notified, but up to last night no arrests were made.

At noon yesterday a thief entered the butcher shop of George Beilstein, on Ohio, near Chestnut street, while that gentleman was at dinner, and appropriated to his own use some twenty dollars in change, which was in a box just back of the counter.

At an early hour yesterday morning, a burglar entered a house on West street, but fortunately did not succeed in getting anything. A policeman happened to pass by, and noticing that the door was open entered the house, when he discovered the thief. He requested the thief to accompany him to the Mayor's office, but he refused, when a lively tussel occurred, the thief eventually making good his escape, minus his coat, which is now at the Mayor's office.

SOUTH SIDE.

List of Letters

Remaining uncalled for at the Buchanan Post-office, (Birmingham,) November 4, 1870:

Adams, B. C.; Adams, Wm. H.; Adams, Jos; Ackerman, F. W.; Allen, John; Abbott, Geo. W.

Beatty, Fisher; Balls, A. C; Bonesteel, Jacob; Bushager, Mrs. M. A.; Barrett, E.; Bernard, Miss M; Burket, Dr. J. H.

Chefner, Emily; Cavanaugh, Thos.; Calhoon, John; Campbell, Mr; Campbell, A.; Campbell, Henry; Collins, Jas. F.; Carr, Mrs. Mary; Crouch, John.

Davis, David J; Davis, Miss Martha; Davis, Edward; Davis, W. S; Draper, John; Dwyer, Sylvester; Deerbaum, Wm. F.; Dole, Caroline; Doughty, Mrs. M. C.

Edwards, Chas. W.

Flynn, Patrick; Forsyth, Wm. L; Forns, Wm. C.; Freeman, Miss Susan; Fleming, David.

Gerty, Wm; Gee, Jacob; Gilliland, John.

Hogan, Edmond; Houghteller, W. D.; Hough, D.; Hastings, G.; Hutchinson, Mrs. A.; Herald, Mrs. M. A.; Hersh, John.

Jones, J. W.; James Walter.

Kelly, Michael; Kelly, David; Kelly, Martin; Kelly, Mrs. Elizabeth; Kennedy, J.; Kampton, Mrs. E. S.

Lightning, Harvey; Lew, Mrs. Emma; Lgenworth, Miss Nora; Leyton, G. B.

Millbisler, Wm; Miller, Wm.; Miller, Miss Rachel; Morris, Isaac; Matthews, H.; Matthews, John; Maguire, Wm.; McGeary, Jas. W.; McEwen, W. J; McHaugh, Mrs.; McMillen, Ross; McIntire & Brant.

Newling, John A.

Pool, Mrs. Almira; Picken, Harry; Pilpot, J. Riley John; Reed, Alexander; Reed, Mary J.; Russell, John; Rosser Chas.; Robinson Mrs. F.; Reynolds, Seth H.; Reynolds, Miss Ella J. Smith, Chas. D.; Sheets, S.; Shunk, Frank R.; Scott, John M.; Sprinder J. C.

Thomas, Mrs. H.; Taylor, D.; Thomas Benj. Upperman, Henry.

Vaux, Mrs. P.

Williams, Louis; Williams S. F.; Ward Thomas; Wiler, Mrs. Dotts; Walls Wm.; Walker James; Wallace, E. F.

PHILIP HOERR, Postmaster.

Cross Suit.—Baptist Gest charged Eugene Steipel with assault and battery, before Justice Heisel, yesterday. This is a cross suit, Steipel having appeared in the role of complainant against Gest, before the same magistrate, day before yesterday. A warrant was issued.

Uniform Adopted.—The Veteran Volunteers of the South Side have adopted a uniform, consisting of a dark blue jacket, with the insignia of a veteran upon the sleeve, light blue pantaloons, style of those worn by the regulars, and dark blue cap. Twenty uniforms have been ordered already.

Point Lace Collars

At $4 00; point lace handkerchiefs $6 00; silk bows and ties at $1 00. Morganstern & Co., late Macrum, Glyde & Co., 78 and 80 Market street.

Consolidated Lungs

The human lungs, from congestion and other causes, sometimes become consolidated, and in this case they are impervous to the air, and a feeling of stricture and tightning is felt in breathing. The first cause of this consolidation is usually to be found in a slight cough or cold as most persons are apt to term it, which could be cured without a doubt by a few doses of DR. KEYSERS PECTORAL SYRUP, costing but seventy-five cents, and which can now be had at almost any of our first class druggists. The lungs are an importont structure and, the slightest disarrangement of them is likely to bring on serious and dangerous sickness. Dr Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will hinder this sickness, and prevent untold suffering and loss of time. We remember a prominent banker some years ago who was cured over night, of a hoarseness that had lasted for weeks, by one table spoonful of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, also two newspaper editors, who, after coughing and suffering for weeks, were entirely relieved and ultimately cured by less than a bottle of the same medicine. We therefore suggest, in all seriousness, to any one who may have contracted any lung ailment, that Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure it in the beginning; a matter of great weight when weighed in the scale with a lung malady, which, if allowed to be once seated, may involve the whole pulmonary tissue, and even life itself. There is no lung or cough medicine that we have any knowledge of that is at all equal to Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup. If your druggist does not keep it, send to Dr. Keyser, 167 Liberty street, which is besides a great emporium for every kind of valuable medicines. Lung examinations daily, from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6 P. M.

Good News.

A clearing sale! Morganstern & Co., late Macrum, Glyde & Co., 78 and 80 Market street, are determined not to carry any goods over, therefore they offer to the public one of the largest and most desirable stocks in the city at greatly reduced prices.

Large Public Sale of Lots in Allegheny.

Public attention has of late been very much attracted to Fremont street, in the Second ward, Allegheny. Large sales on that street have recently taken place. The interest will be much increased by the announcement that the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company have ordered the sale of their vacant building lots on Fremont street, Jackson street and Ohio avenue, to-morrow at two o'clock. Full particulars of this important sale will be found on the fourth page, by A. Leggate, auctioneer.

Great Clearing Sale

At Morganstern & Co.'s, 78 and 80 Market street, to make room for Christmas goods. Everything reduced.

LOCAL NOTICES.

The Rush Continues—Ladies' Furs—The Latest Styles of Prime Goods Selling at from Fifteen to Twenty-five Per Cent. Less than Any Other House in the City, at William Fleming & Co.'s, 139 Wood Street.

The great bargains now being offered in ladies' furs of every kind, from the cheapest to the finest grades, are creating much excitement, and as a result constantly keep the representative house of William Fleming & Co. thronged with hosts of customers. Purchasers will there find all the various kinds and qualities of furs, such as Hudson Bay sable, mink sable, Siberian squirrel, German fitch, Arctic mink, Alaska mink, Astrachan lamb, Persian Lamb and Royal Ermine, all made in the newest styles in collars, Eugenias, talmas, Berthas and sacques for ladies, misses and children's wear. A fine assortment of fox and wolf sleigh robes will also be found, together with stylish lapp robes, etc., all of which will be sold in sets or single article as the purchaser may desire. The prices range from 15 to 25 per cent. less than any other house in the city. All who desire anything in the fur line are requested to call and examine the immense stock at this popular and reliable establishment.

N. B.—Those who would secure special bargains would do well to call without delay, as it is a well known fact that all goods in this line advance as the season progresses.

Haines Brothers' Pianos.

Haines Brothers' celebrated pianos are the cheapest, good, reliable pianos manufactured. For sale only at Blume's, 43 Fifth avenue.

Chinchilla Beaver.

Over sacks continue in favor. We name the lowest price in the city *for good reliable clothing*. Nutting, the clothier, 42 Sixth street, opposite St. Clair Hotel.

Double Coppered Distilled,

From grain selected with the utmost care, is the "*Golden Wedding Rye Whisky*," sold by Jos. S. Finch & Co.

Rosewood Pianos.

Knabe & Co. and Haines Brothers do not make imitations of rosewood pianos, but use the genuine rosewood in all their instruments. For sale only at Blume's, 43 Fifth avenue.

At Urling, Follansbee & Co's

You can have your choice of the finest assortment of goods, for dress suits, ever brought into this market. You can have the latest style of cut, or any desired modification thereof, as the most experienced and skilful cutters are employed.

You can have the best business suits, really made, in the very latest styles—in every way equal to custom work.

You can purchase any article in the line of gentleman's furnishing goods, at the most reasonable prices.

You can fit out your boys in the best manner, at prices much less than those which have heretofore prevailed.

You can rely on getting a good article at a fair price, as no "snabby" goods are kept in the establishment, and every article has its price—and only one price.

All these advantages at Urling, Follansbee & Co.'s, corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue.

Knabe & Co.'s Piano Fortes.

Wm. Knabe & Co's Piano Fortes, universally acknowledged by good judges everywhere, to be the best in the world. Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth avenue, is the only place in the city where these superior instruments can be had.

The Finest Assortment of Queensware in the City,

Without any exception, is to be found at the old and reliable queensware house of Messrs. R. E. Breed & Co., No. 100 Wood street. No firm in the city has, or can have, better facilities for importing, and no firm can exhibit a finer grade of goods for the same money, than can be had at this long-established house. No "second" quality is offered to customers, because all articles sold are warranted sound and perfect in every respect.

Bear this in Mind.

The place to buy all genuine drugs, chemicals, patent medicines, perfumeries, fine toilet soaps, &c. &c., at *lowest possible prices*, is at Joseph Fleming's, No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

Mantel Ornaments.

There is no greater mistake made than in purchasing cheap articles, of base material and indifferent workmanship, for mantel ornaments. It is just as ridiculous as to throw money away on pinchbeck jewelry. The eye soon tires of both, whereas a really elegant ornament, of genuine material and skilful finish, is admired through life, and becomes more valuable with age. Such is the character of the ornaments to be had at Messrs. R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

Perfect-Fitting Shirts

Made to order, at Putnam's, 72 Fifth avenue, opposite postoffice. tf

No Person of Taste

Would desire to furnish his table with cheap, or second rate queensware; much less would he wish to purchase the ordinary plated ware of the "bogus" order. In buying this class of goods, it is the best economy to go to a reliable house, and pay a fair price for a really good article, such as can always be had at the extensive warehouse of R. E. Breed & Co., No. 100 Wood street.

W. D. Duffey & Co.,

Merchant Tailors, No. 24 Fifth av., Pittsburgh.

The Eagle Drug Store and Public Dispensary, Corner of Penn and Thirteenth Streets.

The finest and freshest stock of drugs in the city, Dr. Held, the proprietor, who acknowledges no superior in the knowledge of pharmacy, superintends in person the making up of prescriptions. The stock of oils, paints, perfumeries, toilet soap, patent medicines, &c., is always full, and the prices at the Eagle are very reasonable. tf

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

November 3, 1870.

Lyons & Co, 425 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Braun & Wagner, 401 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
McKelvy, Bro & Co, 217 bbls to Logan, Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Forsythe Bros, 417 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Fulton, Marvin & Co, 267 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
M Kochler, 300 bbls to Waring, K & Co, Philadelphia.
Lockhart, F & Co, 328 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
J M Reiter 165 bbls to Logan Bros, Philadelphia.
Montzheimer, Kochler & Co, 202 bbls to Pouliney & McBatto, Philadelphia.
Total Refined........2,662 bbls.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE

The Executors of the Estate of J. M. PORTER, deceased, will expose at Public Sale,

On Tuesday, November 22, 1780,

A Farm known as the IRWIN FARM, containing 163 Acres, more or less, situated in Burrel township, Westmoreland county, about 100 yards from A. V. R. R. and Allegheny river, reserving the right of Coal under said Farm. This Farm is well watered by a number of good Springs, and in a good state of cultivation, and has an Orchard of various kind of Fruits. There is a comfortable Dwelling House, double Barn and other Outbuildings, and is situated in a good community.

Terms of sale, or any information in reference to the above Farm can be had of the Executors, residing at Tarentum, Allegheny county, Pa.

Sale to commence on Farm at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES B. FULTON,
WM. V. EVANS,
JAMES McCALL, Sr.,
Executors.

Tarentum, October 20, 1870. d

206 LACOCK STREET, ALLEGHENY,
JOHN STULEN, Jr.,
PLAIN, ORNAMENTAL AND FRESCO PAINTER
Church, Parlors and Public Halls Decorated in every style of the art.
Interior House Painting tastefully executed.

250 BARRELS PRIME JERSEY SWEET POTATOES: 600 bbls. choice Western and York State Apples: 80 pkgs. Roll and Tub Butter; 220 bags prime Timothy and Clover Seed, Beans, Feathers, Eggs, Lard, Sweitzer Cheese, Onions, Brooms, Butter, Tubs, Apple Butter, &c., &c. Also, Agent Sarren's Patent Carriage Wheels.
HENRY REA, Jr., 285 Liberty st., Pittsburgh.
P. S.—Orders promptly filled. Letters of inquiry answered with promptness.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
Lessees and Managers........HENDERSON & CANNING.
FRIDAY EVENING, November 4, 1870, FAREWELL BENEFIT of the favorite artiste,
MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
Supported by the popular actor, MR. J. C. McCOLLOM, for which occasion will be presented a dramatization, by Mr. Frank Mayo, from Wilkie Collins' great novel,
MAN AND WIFE.
Annie Sylvester........Mrs. D. P. Bowers.
Geoffrey Delamayn........Mr. J. C. McCollom.
Mrs Bowers Farewell Matinee on Saturday.
Monday Evening—The beautiful English Tragedienne, MRS. SCOTT SIDDONS.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER.
FRED. AIMS........Manager.
Still Greater Attractions To-night. Change of Bill and additional Features. Also for Saturday Afternoon, 2:30. Three entire Troupes, Two Brass Bands and Two Orchestras, all on the same night and one price of admission. 1. Delehanty, Hengler & Bloodgood's Mammoth Combination of 27 Artistes. 2. The Blonde Dancing Troupe. 3. The Varieties Artistic Combination, in all over 100 combined artistes.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
V. E. BEAMER........Lessee and Manager.
Continued success of the
LISA WEBER BURLESQUE TROUPE.
THIS EVENING, second time of the Original Musical Burlesque,
LA SONNAMBULA,
Arranged by Miss Lisa Weber for her Troupe of Burlesque Artists. Saturday Matinee—ERNANI.
Saturday Night—Two Burlesques.

The Great Novelty of the Season.
MISS ADA TESMAN'S
Female Minstrels and Olio Troupe.
MASONIC HALL,
Monday and Tuesday Evenings, November 7th and 8th.
THE REIGNING SENSATION FEMALE MINSTRELS. 25 FIRST-CLASS ARTISTES,
Accompanied by a full Brass Band and Orchestra. The most Pleasing, Novel and Chaste Entertainment ever witnessed in this city.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY HALL.
Thursday, Friday and Saturday Evenings, November 10, 11 and 12, 1870.
THE GREAT REPUBLIC
ALLEGORY AND TABLEAUX!
Will be given by the Pupils of the
PITTSBURGH HIGH SCHOOL,
Assisted by others, for the Benefit of the School.
MISS F. A. HAGER, PIANISTE.
A splendid Steinway Concert Grand Piano, furnished by H. Kleber & Bro., will be used.
Admission, 50c; Reserved Seats, 75c.
For sale at H. Kleber & Bro's Music Store, No. 123 Wood street, on Saturday morning, November 5th. Doors open at 7 o'clock, commencing at 8 o'clock.
MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
November 12th, 1870. Children, 25c; Adults, 50c. Doors open at 1 o'clock. Commence at 2 o'clock.

GRAND
MILITARY FAIR
OF THE
Light Guard Battalion,
COMMENCING
Monday Evening, November 7,
AT
City Hall.
TICKETS, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Mercantile Library Hall.
Two Grand Vocal and Instrumental
CONCERTS,
Of Classic and Miscellaneous Music,
BY THE
Mendelssohn Quintette Club
OF BOSTON.
Composed of the following Artistes:
WILLIAM SCHULTZE, Violin.
CARL MEISEL, Violin.
THOMAS RYAN, Viola and Clarinette.
EDWARD HEINDL, Viola and Flute.
WULF FRIES, Violincello assisted by the distinguished Vocalist, Miss ADDIE S. RYAN, at
Mercantile Library Hall,
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
NOVEMBER 3d and 4th.
Tickets, with reserved seats, One Dollar. For sale at Mellor & Hoene's Music Store, Fifth avenue. Sale of Reserved Seats will commence Tuesday morning, November 1st, at 9 o'clock. Tickets without reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at the door. Doors opened at 7½. Concert at 8 precisely.

LECTURES.

Mercantile Library Hall.
MERCANTILE
Library Association
LECTURE COURSE—1870-71.
The Annual Course of Lectures, under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, will open early in November. Engagements have been made with

Hon. Charles Sumner,	Miss Anna E. Dickinson,
Hon. W. Parsons,	Miss Olive Logan,
Wendell Phillips,	B. J. De Cordova,
John B Gough,	George Vandenhoff,
Rev. W. H. Milburn,	Rev. A. A. Willitts, D. D.,

And other distinguished Lecturers.
In addition to the above, arrangements are being made for a series of illustrated Scientific Lectures, which will be included in the regular course.
Tickets for the course are now for sale at the Rooms of the Library, and by the members of the Lecture Committee. Price $4 00.
W. N. HOWARD, Chairman.
A. H. LANE, Secretary and Treasurer.
WILSON KING,
W. SCHOYER,
T. BRENT SWEARINGEN,
W. J. RADCLIFFE,
D. P. CORWIN.
Lecture Committee.

PITTSBURGH
City Flour Mills
Marshall, Kennedys & Co.,
(SUCCESSORS TO J. S. LIGGETT & CO.)
The undersigned having purchased the PITTSBURGH CITY FLOUR MILLS from their late owners, Messrs. J. S. Liggett & Co., will continue the Milling Business under the name and style of MARSHALL, KENNEDYS & CO.
As the firm comprises members who have had experience in both the late PEARL STEAM MILLS, ALLEGHENY, and the PITTSBURGH CITY MILLS, they feel warranted in assuring the trade, and public in general, that the *ENVIABLE REPUTATION* of the Flours of both establishments will not be allowed to suffer under the new management; also, that their constant aim will be, to manufacture Flours second to none others.
A. M. MARSHALL,
H. D. RUTTON,
Late of Pittsburgh City Flour Mills.
F. H. KENNEDY,
Late of Pearl Steam Mills, Allegheny.
W. M. KENNEDY,
Late of Pearl Steam Mills, Allegheny.

IN RETIRING FROM THE MANAGEMENT of the Pittsburgh City Flour Mills, we cheerfully and confidently recommend our successors, Messrs. Marshall, Kennedy & Co. to our friends and patrons, and solicit for them a continuance of favors extended to us.
J. S. LIGGETT & CO.

CITY BONDS
FOR SALE.
City Bonds issued by the City of Pittsburgh, for the purpose of improving
Penn Avenue,
And known as "Penn Avenue Bonds," are now offered for sale at the
Masonic
DEPOSIT SAVINGS BANK,
No. 131 Smithfield Street.
These Bonds have twelve years to run, pay seven per cent. interest, FREE FROM TAXES, interest payable semi-annually, on the 1st of August and February. Principal and interest payable at the office of the City Treasurer.
These Bonds are secured to the City by a lien upon all the property fronting on said avenue, worth many times the value of the Bonds to be issued, consequently no safer investment can be made.
Coupon Bonds sold at par, and accrued interest.
GEORGE C. McLEAN,
tf Cashier.

LUMBER PRICE LIST.

200,000 18 inch A Sawed Shingles	$6 50
Pine Lath, 4 feet	4 00
Flooring, dry River Stuff	31 00
Weatherboarding, Rabited do	31 00
Pine Boards, Common	18 00
Framing Timber	18 00
Locust Post	25 to 45c
Palings 4 and 5 feet, per thousand Palings	$25 to $30
Sash, per Window, all sizes	50c to $1 00
Doors, 4-panel, dry River Stuff	$2 75 to $3 75

Send for Price List. All descriptions of Building Lumber below city prices, and liberal discounts to Contractors.
MELLON BROTHERS,
MWF EAST LIBERTY.

HOFF'S TRADE MARK MALT EXTRACT.
A PHYSICIAN WRITES: "I would not hesitate to RECOMMEND HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT in nearly all cases of LOCAL OR GENERAL DEBILITY, where we usually prescribe *milk punch, egg nogg, different sangarees, etc.*, and in some cases, in the hands of a judicious physician, it might even answer a better purpose than the improper use of the different preparations of iron, or the bark, etc."
Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
TARRANT & CO.,
278 GREENWICH ST., N. Y.,
WFM Sole Agents for United States, etc.

FOR SALE CHEAP,
About Four Miles Flat Rail,
Suitable for Coal Railroad. As good as new. Sample at our office.
Hitchcock, McCreery & Co.

FERRIS & MILES,
TWENTY-FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
IMPROVED STEAM HAMMERS AND MACHINE TOOLS,
Unequalled for Simplicity Convenience Economy and Power.

CLOTHING.

GRAY & LOGAN
Announce the arrival of their
FALL ASSORTMENT
OF FINE
Foreign Woolens
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
Also, their usual Large and Choice Collection of
MEN AND BOYS'
Ready-Made Garments
OF THE LATEST STYLES.
GRAY & LOGAN,
Merchant Tailors and Clothiers,
47 SIXTH,
(LATE ST. CLAIR STREET).

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

MORTON'S
GOLD PENS,
The Best Pens in the World.
Allan C. Bakewell & Co,
AGENTS,
75 WOOD STREET.

NEW BOOKS
JUST OUT.
A NEW VOLUME OF THE GREAT
Lange Commentaries,
Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians and Colossians.
1 Vol. 8vo., Cloth. Price, $5 00.
THE CELEBRATED
PHILOPŒNA POETS,
That were so popular last Winter. 16mo. Colored Cloth and Gold: Tinted Paper and finely illustrated exceedingly rich and tasteful. All the best English Poets. Price, $1 75 per volume.
Almost A Priest.
By the author of PRIEST AND NUN. 100,000 COPIES SOLD. A work of absorbing interest, yet dealing strictly in fact. It promises a sale equal to, if not far greater than its predecessor. Price, $2 00.
Special Discounts to the Trade on all the above Books.
Mailed to any address free on receipt of price.
SLOAN, KING & CO.,
PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS,
96 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

FURNITURE.

A New Wrinkle,
WITH NO BED BUGS.
PERRY'S PATENT FOLDING
BED LOUNGE,
SOLD ONLY BY
LEMON & WEISE
118 FOURTH AVENUE,
Where may be found a full assortment of Parlor, Chamber and Kitchen
FURNITURE.
MWF

T. C. FULTON,
(Successor to Fulton & Hopper.)
No. 45 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Furniture and Chairs,
Rosewood, Walnut, Mahogany and Oak.
Full Sets of Drawing Room, Library, Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room FURNITURE, on hand and made to order.
Sole Proprietor of SMITH'S SPRING BED BOTTOM for the State of Pennsylvania.
We take pleasure in showing our Goods and giving our Prices, which are, at all times, as reasonable as any other Manufactur

HARDWARE.

BEAVER FALLS
Cutlery Company,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cutlery.
Table Knives and Forks,
Pocket Knives,
Butcher Knives,
Bread Knives,
Carving Knives,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY
Price Lists furnished on application.
Beaver Falls Cutlery Co.,
BEAVER FALLS, PENNA.

Logan, Gregg & Co.
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
52 Wood Street.
Meat Cutters and Stuffers,
Horse Shoes and Nails,
Nail Rod,
BUILDING HARDWARE.
Which we offer at
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
Merchants are invited to call and examine our stock.
Orders by mail will have prompt attention.

WINE OF LIFE.
The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, WARNER'S VINUM VITÆ, OR WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy, and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life—It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from any thing ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also at all respectable saloons. Price One Dollar, in quart bottles.
For sale by all Druggists. eod

WANTED—AGENTS.
$225 A MONTH by the American Knitting Machine Co., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—AGENTS—$20 PER DAY, to sell the celebrated Home Shuttle Sewing Machine. Has the under-feed, makes the "lock-stitch" (alike on both sides), and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest Family Sewing Machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo

VALUABLE COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale on reasonable terms, 100 Acres of Coal, (more or less), the vein or strata about 6 feet in thickness and of a good quality, with sufficient surface to work and take out the same, situate about three-quarters of a mile from P. Y. Hite's Station, on the West Penna. Railroad, in East Deer township, Allegheny county. A good title will be given to the purchaser. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, on the premises.
FREDERICK CHRIST.

TAYLOR & FALLOWS,
(Successors to Perceval Beckett),
Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineers, and Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents.
Offices—No. 79 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny city
No. 73 WATER ST., Pittsburgh.
N. B.—Branch Patent Office, Washington City, D. C.
Evening Drawing Class for Mechanics on WEDNESDAYS.

AUCTION SALES

IN PHILADELPHIA.
Powell & West, Auctioneers,
28 SOUTH FRONT ST., PHILADA.
Peremptory Sale.
927 Packages Manufactured Tobacco, in Bond.
On THURSDAY MORNING, November 10th, at 11 o'clock, at 37 North Water street, Philadelphia will be sold in Bond for account of whom it may concern,
927 Packages Manufactured Tobacco,
Including the following well known Brands: Pemberton Navy; Goldbetter Navy; do Bright; L. W. Wise, Navy; do ½ pounds, Wesley Lanier Navy; J. Thompson Navy; Yankee Doodle Fig; do Bright; do Pocket Pieces; Golden Fleece; King, Kent & Co., Navy; Bigood Navy; Indian Hunter Navy, 3s Imperial Eagle, 10s; No brand ½ pounds; Indian Hunter Navy, 10s—in half and three-quarter Boxes and Cases.
Catalogues, with full particulars, three days previous to sale.

BUILDING LOTS
ON
OHIO AVENUE, JACKSON STREET AND FREMONT STREET,
ALLEGHENY,
AT AUCTION.
POSITIVE SALE FOR P. Ft. W. AND C. R. W. CO.
On Saturday, November 5, at 2 O'clock,
Will be sold on the Premises, 8 Lots on Fremont street, between Ohio avenue and Jackson street, each 21x100 feet; 10 Lots on Fremont street, above Jackson, each 21x160 feet; 3 Lots on Jackson street, each 20x105 feet, and 4 Lots on Ohio avenue, each 20x105, on which is erected a large Frame structure at present used as a Livery Stable. Immediate possession of all the Lots will be given, excepting the Livery Stable, which will be sold subject to a short lease.
Special attention is drawn to this attractive sale. Fremont street gives evidence of becoming one of the fine streets of the city. Is on line of Street Railway, and is the main thoroughfare to the New Brighton Road. This being an unreserved sale, intending buyers can never get a better opportunity. Terms will be made liberal.
A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

FARM LANDS
AND
COAL LANDS,
IN PINE AND SHALER TOWNSHIPS,
At Orphan's Court Sale.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, Pa., Samuel Palmer, Trustee, to effect sale of the late Col James A. Gibson's Real Estate, will sell by Auction, at the Salesroom of A. Leggate, No. 159 Federal street, Allegheny, on TUESDAY, November 8, at 11 o'clock, that certain Tract of Land situate in Pine township, bounded on the north by lands of Mrs. Herron, on the west by lands of Mrs. Eliza McDonald, on the south by lands of Rev. L. R. McAboy and McMarlin, and on the east by lands of Alex. McClintock, containing 132 Acres and 15 Perches, upon which is erected a good Tenant House. This is a good Farm, capable of the highest cultivation, and should receive the particular attention of those in quest of a profitable investment.
Also, a certain other Tract of Land in Shaler township, adjoining lands of Hugh and Thomas Miller, containing 3 Acres, underlaid with Coal, upon which is erected a Dwelling House, together with the Lease of John Sword to James A. Gibson and Robert Morrow, to mine and take away 90 Acres of Coal.
Terms—One third cash on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.
Farmers, Coal Men and Capitalists, will find this sale worthy of notice.
A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

Valuable City Property
AT AUCTION.
The Valuable BANKING HOUSE AND LOT, No. 35 Fifth avenue, belonging to the "Pittsburgh and Boston Mining Company," will be offered at Public Sale at the Salesrooms of Alexander McIlwaine, No. 106 Smithfield street,
On Tuesday, the 15th day of November next, at 8 o'clock P. M.
The Lot is 25 feet front by 140 feet in depth, and the Building one of the most substantial and beautiful in the city. The lower story was constructed expressly for a Banking Room and contains two excellent Vaults. The three upper stories being conveniently arranged for Offices, with large fire proof Vaults in the second story. The Company reserves the right of occupancy of the front suit of rooms on the second floor during its pleasure, the purchaser holding in reserve ten thousand dollars of the purchase money as an equivalent in lieu of rent, and not to be paid until six months after possession is given of the rooms so reserved.
Also, will be offered for sale at 10½ o'clock in the Morning of the 15th day of November next, on the premises, that valuable piece of Property between Braddock street and the Monongahela river, adjoining the Copper Rolling Mill of C. G. Hussey & Co. Said Property has a front on Water street of 177 feet, and on Braddock street of 230 feet, containing an area of 1 Acre 72½ Perches, on which is erected one Brick Copper Smelting House, 104x60 feet, containing two Reverberatory Furnaces; one Brick Building 50 feet by 40 feet, containing one Engine and Boiler, two Blast Cylinders and one Cupola Furnace. Also, three Dwelling Houses, one of which is brick, and all in good order. The front on Water street to include the right of the parties to low water line in the Monongahela river.
The foregoing Property is offered for sale by order of the Stockholders of the "Pittsburgh and Boston Mining Co." with a view to the liquidation of the affairs of said Company.
Plans of the Property may be seen and terms of sale ascertained on application to
THOS. M. HOWE, Trustee.
Pittsburgh, November 1, 1870.

JOHN H. STEWART........ROBT. H. PATTERSON.
Robt. H. Patterson & Co.,
LIVERY, SALE
AND
COMMISSION STABLES,
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Auction Sale Saturday, 10 o'clock A. M.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FALL STOCK
Boots and Shoes,
AT
WHOLESALE.
Gill & Brother,
113 WOOD STREET,
OUR OWN MAKE
MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS'
Custom-Made Boots,
Women's, Misses' and Children's
GOAT, MOROCCO AND CALF
BALMORALS
BOTH SEWED AND PEGGED,
Of all the Latest Styles and Qualities.
CITY MADE GOODS
AT FACTORY PRICES.
MINERS' NAILED
BOOTS AND BROGANS.
Gum Shoes at Factory Rates.
EASTERN BILLS DUPLICATED.
GILL & BRO.,
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The Cheapest Wholesale Boot and Shoe House in the City.
Boots, Shoes and Gums.
FALL STOCK JUST RECEIVED,
OF ALL STYLES AND QUALITIES.
BOUGHT FOR CASH,
And will be sold by the Case or Dozen, at New York and Boston Prices,
Agent for Philadelphia City Made Goods
AT FACTORY PRICES.
Orders from Country Dealers will be filled promptly and satisfaction guaranteed.
Call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
J. H. Borland,
53 AND 55 WOOD STREET.
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(Successor to Moorhead & Co.)
STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD AGENT
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
Office—No. 90 FOURTH ST., LOUISVILLE, KY
B. C. LEVI.